The Hebrew.

וחיי עולם נטע בתוכינו—"The Eternal Life He planted amongst us."

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The Hebrew

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THE JEWS OF BARBARY.

AS DESCRIBED TWO HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

HOW THE JEWS HALLOW THE SABBATH AND HOW THEY KEEP IT.

In the morning they rise not up so early as on other days; but for the greatest pleasure in honoring the day, they sleep a good part of the morning. And for this custom the rabbis have consulted the writings of Moses, and find in Numb. xxviii. where it is spoken of daily, that it is expressed by the words "Babboker mane," that is, the morning: but when it is spoken of the offering the Seventh day, it is expressed by the words "Die Sabbathi," that is, the Sabbath day; intending this meaning, that the daily offerings were to be performed "Antelucuno tempore," that is at break of day; and instead of this on the Sabbath they had morning prayers, and deferred their offering till later in the morn: therefore the Jews sleep longer than on other days, to prepare them for prayers.

When they repair to the synagogue, they pray as on other days but longer, and sing more hymns to honor the day; they put not on their phylacteries as on other days, because they think the Sabbath itself is a sufficient sign of the Jewish faith, and ordained only for them to hallow; and have therefore no need of circumcision and phylacterties, though both are signs by which Jews are distinguished and known.

They bring the Book of the Law out of the Ark after the same manner as is declared in the ninth chapter. They read a section on the Law, and divide each section into seven lessons, to be read by seven choice men.

After the reading of the Law, they read lessons out of the prophets, which are agreeable to the writings of Moses; of which custom this is the original: "When in old time they were forbidden to read Moses. But though they are not forbidden the reading of Moses, yet they keep the old custom, and read the prophets after Moses."

They pray also for the souls of the dead who have not kept the Sabbath aright; for the rabbis suppose that they, both before and after the Sabbath, are tortured in hell fire; therefore they pray for them on the Sabbath, that thereon they may have rest. They continue in prayer not after the sixth hour of the day, being forbidden to fast or pray longer, as they plead, from the place so often recited, "Thou shalt call the Sabbath a delight." Here they say that the word signifying in Hebrew "delight," is without the letter which signifies six; by which the prophet meant implicitly that they should pray but till the sixth hour.

When morning prayer is ended, they provide for the second banquet; and to honor the day, they generally indulge their appetites; but if it happen that any one have a strange dream, as if he should see the Book of the Law or his house burn, or his teeth struck out, or such like portending evil, he has liberty to abstain from meal till the evening. He who in a dream is offended with meat, and delights in fasting, may do as he himself pleaseth; and he that is so grieved that he cannot refrain from tears, he may weep, for by it grief is eased, and such pleasant weeping honors the day; but he that fasts on purpose on the Sabbath, is bound to fast the next day after, that thereby he may do penance for detracting from the honor of the day.

After dinner the rabbis have thought fit to study or read in Sacred Writ: for one of the chief rabbis relates, the Sabbath made complaint that God had given to everything a companion and equal, except to it; and God answered, "Israel shall be thy companion;" for on the Sabbath they shall learn the Law, whereas others are idle. The Law also came and complained, saying, "When Israel returns into his own land, one possesseth his vine, another his field: who then shall regard me?" To which God said: "Israel shall respect thee," for on the Sabbath they shall not labor. And considering this, they have thought it fit to spend some time after dinner in studying the word of God, that the Sabbath or the Law might have no more reason of complaint.

At the time of evening sacrifice they repair again to the synagogue, and say their evening prayers, and then eat the third and last time on the Sabbath; when it begins to depart, they take leave of it with a blessing. They look upon the observance of these banquets to be of much concern; for they think that he who thus observes the Sabbath shall escape hell, and be preserved from the dreadful war of Gog and Magog; and therefore one of the rabbis prayed that his portion might be with those who celebrate the Sabbath with three banquets.

At evening they were again prohibited to draw water out of the river or well, by reason of the souls of the wicked deceased, which again refresh themselves as they are returning to hell.

At the very departure of Sabbath, after supper, one very nimbly draws the cloth from off the table; for they say that he who doth it shall in a short time be set at liberty.

About the evening they again go to prayers, in which they make mention of the Prophet Elias; for they say that his coming was promised in the evening of the Sabbath or some feast-day; and when the Sabbath is gone, they ask him if he will come next Sabbath. Some of them also write, that the prophet sat under the tree of life in Paradise, and registered the good works the Jews did on the Sabbath.

They continue these prayers till late in the night, out of love to the souls of the wicked, that they may have the more respite from torments; for as it is in the evening on Friday proclaimed in hell, by Dumah, an angel that is ruler among the spirits, that the wicked may go to their rest as the Jews do and all Israel on the Sabbath: so when the prayers are ended, the spirit cries again Return ye wicked into hell, for the Jews have done praying.

As soon as the hymn benedicite is ended, the women go with haste to the wells and draw water; for they write that the well Mara, whereof they drink in the desert, runs into the sea of Tiberias, and thence in the end of the Sabbath did mix itself with the water of all their wells; and if a woman should chance to draw in that instant, she would have an antidote for all diseases.

A certain woman gave testimony to this most precious panacea, who immediately after prayers going to draw the water, came in that instant in which the well had mixed itself, but being somewhat slow in drawing, her husband was very angry; the woman for fear let the pitcher fall out of her hands, and it happened that some drops fell upon her husband, and these parts which the water touched were immediately healed.

See the effect of this his anger! for he was only healed in part, whereas if he had drank, he would have been totally cured, and clean as a new born child.

Lastly, they separate the Sabbath from the week following, and give God thanks that he hath enabled them to hallow the Sabbath. They do if after this manner.

A great taper like a torch is kindled, which they call the candle of seperation: they have also a little box of sweet spices provided; then the master of the family takes the cup of wine in his right hand, and sings with a loud voice, "Behold God is my salvation, I will trust and not be afraid; I will receive the cup of salvation, and call upon the name of the Lord, etc." Which done he consecrated the wine, and, spilling a little on the ground, saith, "Blessed art thou O Lord who have created the fruit of the wine." Then he smells of the sweet spice, and delivers it to all present to smell to: afterwards he takes the cup in the right hand, and going to the great taper, looks diligently at the nails of the left hand, bowing his fingers inwards towards the palm of his hand, that they may cause a shadow; after that he opens them again, and looks on the outside so diligently, that he may discern the nails to be whiter than the flesh, and saith: "Blessed art thou O Lord who hast ordained a clear light:" then taking the cup in his left hand, he vieweth the nails of his right hand; which done he removeth the cup into his right hand, he saith: "Blessed art thou who hast made difference between things holy and profane; betwixt Israel and other nations; betwixt the seventh day and the other six days of the week:" and while he saith this, he spills a little of the wine on the ground, and then drinks and giveth to all present to drink. And so the Sabbath is ended, and the week begun.

They prove the difference between the Sabbath and the week days by these words: "And that ye may put difference between things holy and unholy; and God divided the light from the darkness."

The smell of the sweet spice to avoid dotage, because they are deprived of a soul at the end of the Sabbath, which soul they again received at the beginning of it, and enjoy more than on week days. Antonius Margarita in his book "de fide Judaica" has something to this purpose. The Jews write in the Talmud, that every man hath three souls; and prove it from Essay xlii. 5: "Thus saith the Lord God, he that created the heavens, and stretched them out; he that spread forth the earth, and that which cometh out of it; he that giveth breath to the people upon it, and spirit to them that walk therein." From this text they attribute to man two souls, which with the true natural soul, always inherent, make three; moreover they say, that when a man sleeps, these two adventitious souls steal from him: one ascends to heaven, and there hears all earth, and there beholds nought but vanity and folly; and this they call the irrational or bruitish soul; but that soul wherewith every man is first inspired, hath its immovable residence in the heart, and sees all that these two souls that have forsaken the body do or see. Hence all dreams arise, and therefore not always to be lightly esteemed. But on the Sabbath a fourth soul cometh as a fresh supply, which elevates their minds, that so they may the better honor the Sabbath; and when the Sabbath is ended, this soul leaveth them again: hence it is that they are dull, and smell of the sweet spices to refresh their spirits. So much for Margarita; but whence he collected this cannot as yet be understood by the Jews writing.

Some more wise than the rest smell of the sweet spices, because on the Sabbath the fire of hell doth not stink; but as soon as the Sabbath is ended, and the gates of hell opened, that souls of the wicked may again enter in, it sends forth an ill scent, and these spices are preservatives against it they say.

They spill a little of the wine in the consecration, as a sign of plenty and abundance in their house; for they say where the wine is not spilt, there is no blessing: some think it is done to refresh Cora and his company whom the earth swallowed up; as if they were yet alive, and could receive refreshment from this waste.

They take strict notice of their nails, because of their soon growing, for though they pare them every Friday, they grow up again by the next. Some say it is by reason of the great difference between the nails and the flesh, which made Adam so much to wonder when he saw the world dark, and cried out, "Ah me, miserable creature, for my fault was the world darkened:" and hereupon God was so merciful to him, that He gave him discretion to knock two flints together, from which there came fire, with which he lighted a candle; and when he saw himself all naked save only the tops of his fingers, he burst into admiration, and praised God.

A PNEUMATIC RAILWAY UNDER THE THAMES.

Underground London is growing at a rate which almost keeps pace with the London above ground. Railways and the main drainage, gas, water, and electricity have burrowed beneath the crowded surface, and have formed important highways for themselves, and now the pneumatic system comes forward to claim its share of the subterranean territory. The mails and small parcels will in a short time traverse the metropolis in every direction by means of the Pneumatic Dispatch Company, and close in its wake we have the proposal to apply the system to the conveyence of passengers. A short time since a brick tunnel or tube was built on the grounds of the Crystal Palace, and through this passengers were conveyed in a luxurious, well-lighted carriage up an incline greater than that of Holborn-hill, and under circumstances singularly free from all the annoyance of underground railway travelling. The object of this experimental line was to test in the fullest and most searching manner the practical value of the invention, and its adaptation to more extended employment. Several months of actual work enabled the promoters of the scheme to test its value also in a financial point of view, and the results have, we learn, been satisfactory in these points as was the convenience and comfort of the railway to the public. Under these circumstances, it is proposed to bring the system into work upon an extensive scale, it being found particularly well suited to the requirements of short or omnibus traffic. Several lines of route have been provisionally decided upon, but that which is to be carried out in the first instance is a short line to connect the Waterloo Station of the London and South-Western Railway with Whitehall, and which will pass under the Thames between those points. Since the days when Mr. Brunel first took the Thames Tunnel in hand, our engineers have had a very large amount of additional experience in work of this kind, and the project now suggested possesses none of those formidable difficulties the overcoming of which has made the dreary tunnel at Wapping to be still regarded as one of the seven wonders of the world by our country cousins. But the Pneumatic Railway at Whitehall is not, strictly speaking, a tunnel at all; it will in its construction be rather a bridge, only that it will be under instead of over the water. It will be a veritable Britannic tube sunk in the water and resting upon piers, just as the great work of Stephenson's spans the Menai Straits; but there will be these important points of difference, that small vessels will sail over the one, and they will pass under the other, and the portion of the tube not resting on the piers will be supported by the London clay which forms the bed of the river. In the construction of the railway three piers will be built up below the bed of the river, by means of iron caissons gradually lowered into the bed of the river, and excavated from within in the same manner as the piers of New Westminister, Hungerford, and Blackfriars bridges were made. When these piers have been brought up to the required height from the foundations, and to within a few feet of the bed of the river, the upper portions of the iron caissons will be taken off, and the earth portions of the bed of the river between the line of piers will be dredged down to the level of the upper course of masonry of the piers, and in the trough thus formed the iron tube, which will form the passage for the Pneumatic Railway, will be laid. The tube will be lowered in four separate sections, and when laid their ends will be secured together in a very simple ingenious manner. The tubes being hollow will, of course, require to be weighted, in order to sink them, and when down they will be kept securely in their place by cramps, and will be covered with a thick bed of concrete; over these will be rapidly deposited the soil of the river as it is washed down by the scour of the tide into the trench in which the tube will be buried. The internal diameter of the tube will be 12 feet, and its area 113 square feet; the external diameter is 15ft. 3in., and area 183 square feet. The weight of the tube, the concrete, the rails, and permanent way will be about 15 tons per lineal yard, and each section will be lowered in lengths of 240 feet, thus making the weight of each section 1,200 tons, and of the entire tube of four sections 4,800 tons. The portion of the line between Whitehall and up to the river front of the Thames Embankment will be built in brickwork; and on the Surrey side the line will also be continued in brickwork under College-street and Vine-street, close to the Waterloo station of the South-Western Railway, with which it will communicate by a flight of steps from the York-road side of the station. The steepest gradient throughout will not be more than 1 in 30, which is almost one-half more favorable than the ascent of Holborn-hill, in the experimental line which was worked at the Crystal Palace. One feature of the proposed line is, that it will not demolish a single house, and it has had the singular good fortune of having obtained the approval and assistance of the Commissioner of Public Works, the Thames Conservancy, and the Metropolitan Board of Works. Passing as it does across the Thames, it will be necessary to pass beneath the Thames Embankment, and it will also pass under the Metropolitan District Railway, the low level sewer of the main drainage and the subways which are to be constructed in the embankment. This involves the necessity of commencing operations as early as possible, and before the other works are completed. Having to purchase but little property, the line, although conducted under the river, will be by no means an expensive one; and when completed, it will afford considerable accommodation to a large portion of the travelling public. There is nothing new, of course, in the application of the mechanical action of air to locomotion. The atmospheric system which in the early days of the railways was adopted at Croydon, on the South Devon Railway, at Dalkey, and other places, was founded upon well-established laws of pneumatics, and it failed only in consequence of practical difficulties in the way of carrying it out. A second step in the development of the atmospheric system is that which has been carried out by the Pneumatic Dispatch Company, and by which the mail-bags are daily dispatched from the north-west district post-office to the Euston station; but it remained to be shown by actual experiment that the principle may be most successfully applied to passenger traffic. In the old atmospheric system the train of carriages was propelled by the ordinary prussure of atmospheric air acting upon a piston moving in a tube, the air before it being more or less exhausted. The tube was, however, laid upon the ground, and the carriages passed over it in a longitudinal or continuous valve opening at the top, along which a rod connecting the piston with the carriages passed, the valve closing as the rod moved forward. The area of this tube was necessarily small, and the pressure required to be exerted was proportionate. All attempts to prevent waste of power by leakage were useless, and the attempt has been universally abandoned on account of the expense of working such lines of railway. In the case of the Pneumatic Railway, the carriage themselves, and not the small piston, travel through the tube. The area upon which the atmosphere has to act is at least 50 times greater than that offered by the smaller tube, and leakage or waste of power is practically altogether obviated. The carriages will be like an elongated omnibus, having at one end a framework of the same form and nearly the same dimensions as the sectional area of the tunnel. The carriage, with its closely fitting collar forms, in fact, a piston. The power which propels the piston carriage proceeds from a rotary machine, or "ejector," concave in surface and 22 feet in diameter. This is made to resolve by a steam-engine at such velocity as may be required, the pressure of air increasing according to the greater or less velocity. Nothing can be more simple than this mode of accumulating power. The "ejector" will resolve in an iron case, something like that of a huge paddle-wheel above ground, but there is no crank, or axle, or shaft, to which it gives motion. When driving the air into the tunnel there rush fresh breezes to the surface of the disc to supply the partial vacuum caused by the air sent below; on the other hand, when exhausting the tunnel, and when the escape-valves are opened, the air rushes out in a gale of a hurricane, according to the rate at which the dics is moving. When at full speed a stiff gale of wind is blown. A small amount of force is sufficient to set the disc in motion, and when once moving, it rapidly accumulates power, so much so that at the experimental tube in the grounds of the Crystal Palace its own unaided revolutions were sufficient to bring the carriage through a large portion of the tunnel. The power thus obtained is applied in a very simple manner. The trains from the Surrey side will be blown through the tunnel. The return voyage will be made by the exhausting process, just as one would draw water through a straw. At a signal given by electric telegraph a valve will be opened, the doors of the iron tube thrown back, and the air-sucking discs set in a full swing. Instantly the carriage, which is at the mouth of the tunnel at the lower end, feels the effect of the air rushing into this suction vault, the external atmosphere acts upon the carriage from behind, with its ordinary pressure of some 14 lbs. the inch, and, being relieved of a portion of the pressure in front, the carriage will be forced forward on its return journey. The iron doors at the upper station open as the pressure increases, and the advancing carriage emerges into daylight. There is this important point of difference between the pea-shooter of our school-days and the pneumatic tube, that in the former the pea or pellet is projected violently from the mouth of the tube, while in the latter the carriages glide gently along, gradually slackening till the destroyed equilibrium of the atmosphere is restored. Among the advantages of this mode of travelling it may be mentioned that there is no suffocating smell of the sulphur and smoke from the locomotive—no escape of steam, no stagnant, polluted and poisonous air to breathe—such as that of the ordinary tunnel. Every train which passes through must carry with it its own supply of fresh air, and must drive out before it any foul air. Another of the advantages of this system is that collisions and casualities arising from them are impossible. No two trains can by any conceivable possibility be in the tube or tunnel at the same time. The worst that can posibly happen to the traveler is that the train may be set fast or unable to move owing to some accident to the machinery. In the event of such an occurrence the passengers have simply to open the door at either end of the carriage, and walk out to the nearest mouth of the tunnel.

A BRAVE FELLOW.—A Bengal paper says: On April 23d a fine young soldier of her Majesty's Regiment was drowned by the upsetting of a boat in the Ajmere lake, a magnificent sheet of water seven miles in circumference. The accident would have been attended with more serious consequences, but for the praiseworthy conduct of one of the men who were in the boat. It appears that four soldiers belonging to the detachment of the regiment stationed at Ajmere had gone out on a boating excursion, and on their return towards the shore, owing to some mismanagement on their part, the boat capsized, and all were thrown into the water. One of the men, an Irishman named Doran, immediately caught hold of his comrade and swam with him to the shore, calling out to others to "cheer up." Another man was perfectly exhausted, struggling hard to reach land. This man was also assisted in by Doran, who then threw off his cloths, plunged again into the lake, and swam out to the overturned boat in hopes of rescuing the other poor fellow who had been seen holding on to one end of the boat, but he was no where to be found. He was unable to swim, and it is supposed he was "sucked in" under the boat. Doran, swimming about for some time, returned to the shore quite exhausted. The body of the drowned man was not recovered for several hours. In England such conduct as Doran's would have obtained for him a gratuity and a medal from the Humane Society.

PERSIA.—The Shah has nominated a commissioner to the Universal Exhibition to be held in Paris in 1867.

THE JEWS IN THE SOUTHWEST.

INTERESTING CEREMONIES.

The Memphis *Argus* of June the 1st, says: Yesterday evening, about four o'clock, we had the pleasure of witnessing the interesting ceremonies of confirming thirteen Jewish children and one young lady (Gentile) into the Jewish faith. The synagogue was beautifully and appropriately trimmed with evergreens and flowers. About four o'clock the girls and boys arrived. The girls were neatly and tastily dressed in white, with pretty blue ribbons about their waists, and wreaths of green and white flowers resting on their heads; the boys being plainly dressed and a boquet in their hands. The ceremonies commenced by a short address by Rabbi Tuska, in which he endeavored to impress upon them the solemnity of the ceremony, and to tell them in plain words of what they were about to do, and desiring them to prepare their hearts and minds for the ceremonies which they were about to participate in, ending by saying that one of them must offer up a prayer to God for all, invoking his blessing upon them. Master Henry Seessel then stepped to the centre of the group, and delivered a a very beautiful and impressive prayer.

The choir then chaunted an appropriate hymn, at the completion of which the rabbi opened the Bible and read the following quotation from the 59th chapter of Isaiah: "As for me, this is my covenant, with them saith the Lord, my spirit that is upon thee, and my words which I have put in thy mouth, shall not depart out of thy mouth nor out of the mouth of thy children, from now and forever." Upon which he delivered a very impressive sermon.

A prayer was then offered, and the Ark of the Covenant thrown open, from which the Rabbi took the five books of Moses, which were on parchment rolls, unrolled them, and one of the boys named Schlele Daltrof, read the commandments in the Hebrew language. Miss Sarah Seessel then read them in English.

The choir then sang most beautifully and solemnly the "Tree of Life," etc., upon which the youth declared the Confession of Faith.

The parents of the confirmed then blessed their children. Three of them being orphans, stepped to the altar and were blessed by the Rabbi in the most touching manner, causing every eye in the assembly to be suffused with tears. A brief exhortation to the class followed, and Rev. Mr. Tuska ended his remarks by some very wholesome advice to the children, telling them to be faithful to their promises, and to be good Israelites; calling upon the congregation to set them good examples, and by no acts of theirs to lead the children to do wrong.

A prayer by Miss Mary Rose delivered with much feeling in behalf of the whole class, and a hymn by the choir, ended the ceremony.

After the confirmation, a Christian young lady, Miss Lizzie Loeb, who has for several years past moved almost exclusively in Jewish society, came forward to the altar and made a profession of her faith in the Covenant of God with Israel, and was with appropriate ceremonies admitted within the pale of Judaism.

EGYPT.

A private letter from Alexandria, of the 25th of May, says:—"There has been great excitement among the Italian section of the population of Alexandria during the last few days, and the new Italian Consul-General, the Chevalier de Martins, finds himself involved, at the very beginning of his diplomatic career in Egypt, in a serious dispute with the Government of the country. The origin of the difference is as follows:—Some eight or ten days ago a party of seamen and marines belonging to the Italian corvette Etna were allowed to go on shore on leave. Two or three of the party took donkeys and went to see Pompey's Pillar, about half a mile outside one of the gates of the town. Here, sailor-like, they got into a dispute with the Arab donkey-drivers, whose cause was taken up by some other Arabs who were on the spot, and the quarrel soon passed from a strife of words, in which neither party understood the other, to that of blows, a language intelligible to disputants of every tongue. After the interchange of fisticuffs and a pelting with stones, both parties drew off, the seamen to the town. The Arabs appear to have followed, and the fray at Pompey's Pillar led to more serious mischief. The wrath of the Arabs at Pompey's Pillar was communicated to the town mob, and not only the original disputants but the other seamen and marines of the Etna, who, to the number of about a dozen, were quietly amusing themselves in three different groups, and parading different streets, were insulted and set upon by the native mob. No doubt the Italians defended themselves in the best way they could, and laid about the mob manfully. The Cavasses, or armed Arab police, are said not only to have given no protection to the Italians against mob violence, but even to have sided with the mob, and cut down a marine who took refuge in one of the police stations. Two seamen received severe wounds from the cutlasses of the Cavasses. Although the disturbance made a great commotion in the city, and great numbers of Italians, eye-witnesses of the fray, repaired to the Italian Consulate to pray for reparation and the punishment of the delinquents, the local authorities ignored the gravity of the event, and by way of treating the affair very lightly, sent a written complaint on the following morning to the Italian Consul-General that two Italian seamen had assaulted some Arabs. M. de Martins returned this letter as being impertinent, if not insulting, under the circumstances, and an active correspondence has since been going on between the Italian Consul-General and the Egyptian Government, who seem at last to have become aware that the matter is one of gravity. The demands of M. de Martins were that the Zabit, or head of the native police, should be dismissed, and that the Cavasses, or policemen, who failed in their duty, should receive proper punishment, and also that an officer should go on board the Etna to convey the expression of regret of the Egyptian Government at the occurrence, and a similar expression be conveyed in like manner to the Italian Consul-General. These demands, with one exception, have been conceded."

CONFUCIUS.

Confucius, the celebrated Chinese philosopher, was born 549 B. C., in the kingdom of Loo, one of the small sovereignties in the north of China. He was the son of the chief minister at the court of the King of Loo, and was himself of royal descent. Being of a studious disposition, he had no taste for the sports of youth, but devoted even the hours of recreation to reading the ancient books, and storing his mind with the wise maxims contained therein. He married when only nineteen, and had one son; but soon finding that a matrimonial life opposed many obstacles to the pursuit of his studies, he divorced his wife, and turned his whole mind toward framing a perfect system of government, founded on the works of the ancient sages. The talents and virtues of this great man caused him to be appointed one of the chief magistrates of his native country, the kingdom of Loo, in which capacity he had opportunities for observing that the people were in the habit of breaking the laws with impunity, of acting dishonestly towards each other, and were altogether guilty of so many vices, that a complete reformation was necessary throughout the country.

This important change he was desirous of promoting, by both instruction and example, with which view he made a progress through the different states, giving public lectures on the benefit of virtue and social order, which produced such good effects, that in a short time he was at the head of about three thousand disciples, who were converts to his doctrines, and practised the rules he laid down for their conduct. His fame increased with his years, and at length the king of Loo appointed him chief minister, and for a long time he was engaged in affairs of government. It is said that while he continued in power, justice was so well administered, that if gold or jewels were dropped on the highway, they would remain untouched until the rightful owner appeared to claim them. But this may be considered as merely a figurative mode of depicting the extreme good order that was preserved in the state. At length, the philosopher, finding that all his efforts to produce a reformation at the court were unsuccessful, voluntarily resigned his dignity, and devoted himself, with a few chosen friends, entirely to the study of philosophy, and the composition of those works which have rendered his name immortal, and the precepts of which, like those of the Koran of Mohammed, even to this day, regulate both the government and the religion of the state. The latter may be more properly termed a system of morality than a religion, as it is intended to inculcate the duties of men toward each other, rather than those which they owe to a superior being. The Confucians believe in one supreme Deity, and adore the earth as the mother of all things, but they have no particular form of worship, nor any regular priesthood; their religious rites consisting solely of sacrifices made in the temples on stated occasions, when the emperor officiates as high priest, and the chief mandarins of the court as his subordinates. The books of Confucius, which are studied by the Chinese as sacred volumes, teach that the true principles of virtue and social order are, obedience to parents, elders and rulers; and the acting toward others as they would wish that others should act toward them. In the works of this great moralist, the duties of the sovereign are as strictly laid down as those of his subjects; and while they are enjoined to obey him as a father, he is exhorted to take care of them as though they were his children. There was nothing new in this patriarchial system of government, which had existed from the very beginning of the monarchy; but it was brought into a more perfect form, and the mutual obligations of princes and people were more clearly defined, than they had ever been before. But it was not only on the government of the empire collectively that this celebrated teacher bestowed his attention; he also made laws for private families, founded on the same principle of obedience from the younger to the elder, and submission from the inferior to the superior. Indeed, all classes of persons were instructed in the duties of their several stations by this highly-gifted individual, who employed all the energies of his mighty mind for the benefit of mankind.

The writings of Confucius are chiefly on the subject of moral philosophy; but there are among them two books which may be considered historical—the one relating to his own, and the other to more ancient times. From the former is gathered all that is known of the state of the country at that period; but the latter is regarded more as traditionary than as historical, as it is supposed to be merely a collection and arrangement of the records kept at the courts of the early monarchs by their historians. This work is entitled the Shoo-King, and there is another called the Shi-King, containing all the ancient poems and songs of the country, which, it is recorded, used to be sung or recited before the emperors. These traditional poems and songs were collected and revised by Confucius, who formed them into a volume, which is still one of the standard works of the Chinese, and must be studied by all who aspire to preferment, as it forms the subject of a part of their examination, ere they can be admitted as candidates for any high office. The same great man formed into a code of laws all the ancient observances, in both public and private life, being of opinion that the preservation of order in a State, depended much upon the outward forms of society in general. This code, which is called the "Book of Rites," entirely regulates and governs the manners and customs of the whole community, from the emperor to the most obscure of his subjects; and as it has maintained its influence from that time to the present, we may readily account for the little change which has taken place in the habits of the people. The study of this book constitutes an important branch of the education of every Chinese, and is, in fact, a part of his religion. Confucius died in the year 476 B. C., at the age of seventy-three, having spent the whole of his long life in the practice and teaching of virtue. Over two thousand and three hundred years have elapsed since his death, yet his name continues to be held in as much veneration as ever throughout the Chinese empire; and, although he did not pretend to divine inspiration like Mohammed, or profess to be endowed with more than human attributes, he is worshipped as a superior being, and many temples are dedicated to him in the provinces of China. His descendants, who are very numerous, are the only persons who enjoy the dignity of mandarins by inheritance, and have many privileges on account of their great ancestor.

The *Avvenire* of Florence publishes the following from Genoa:—"Francesco de Luca having been elected Grand Master of the Freemasons in Italy, the general meeting decided upon sending to Garibaldi the following telegram:—'The masonic body assembled at Genoa sends you, by a unanimous vote, a fraternal salute, and proclaims you First Italian Mason and its Honorary Grand Master.' The telegram was signed by the newly-appointed Grand Master and by the secretary."

SUFFERING OF A SHIP'S CREW.

The steamer "Moravian," from Quebec brings full details of the loss of the schooner "Leader" and the fearful sufferings of the crew. The "Leader" left Montreal on the 22d November, 1864, under the command of Captain Vigean, and manned by a crew of seven men, with a cargo of flour and pork, for St. John's. On the 27th, when off Quebec, a river steamer ran into the "Leader," carrying away her bowsprit and cutwater. After repairing at Quebec they sailed on the following Saturday, and had got as far as Quarantine Island, thirty miles below Quebec. The "Leader" experienced unpleasant weather until Friday, December the 9th, when the weather became very thick and boisterous, and gradually and steadily increased to a gale. "That night," says Mr. Marcier, the second mate and the only survivor, "it was my watch on deck, all the crew and the captainn being asleep at the time. I saw a grond sea rising close to the vessel, and before I had time to sing out it came aboard. I was knocked senseless under the wheel, and it was full twenty minutes before I could recover myself. When I looked round I saw that the cabin was gone, the mainstaysail carried away, and not a soul to be seen. Presently I saw the steward and one of the sailors in the water to leeward, but before I could render assistance they went down. I next saw another of the crew, Mercer, crawling out from under the wreck of the cabin with his hands smashed; then a man named Willett called out. I went to him, pulled away, and found that his back and thighs were broken. Next found the captain, with his head on the deck and his feet on the rails. He was much hurt inside. I lifted him up and carried him into the store-room. I never saw the mate or a sailor named Pike afterwards. They must have gone overboard with the cabin. There were now four of us aft—the captain, Mercer, Willett, and myself. Everything had been washed away but what we had on. About 2 o'clock the next morning (December 10) I saw we were going ashore against a very high cliff. The night was very dark, and the sea was running fearfully high. Mercer ran up the forerigging. A sea then struck us, and went two fathoms over the vessel, knocking away the stern nearly to the mainmast. The captain was washed to the lee side, and I took a rope, crept to him, and lashed him fast. He could not walk. His head had swollen tremendously, and he was sick and weak from swallowing salt water. For half an hour the sea broke over us, and then the vessel worked over the reef and into water where it was a little quiet, and where she eventually grounded. We remained on board the vessel until daylight next morning (Sunday), December 11. The mainmast was then cut away, thinking it would form a bridge to the shore, but it fell fore and aft alongside. Mercer then fastened a rope around his waist, and after several attempts he reached the beach, but unfortunately let go the rope. I then got a rope, and after hard work, worked my way through the surf and landed. The place where we landed was Well Cove, between Coal River and the Bay of Islands. This was about 9 o'clock in the morning." The narrative then proceeds to tell how, after walking about in search of a human habitation, they were obliged to take shelter in a "tilt." They had no boots, and Mercer's feet were fearfully lacerated and frostbitten. They were on shore two days when Mr. Marcier managed to get on board the wreck, He found the captain frozen to death, and though Willett was alive, he was unable to move. The latter had had nothing to eat for two days, and after giving him some raw pork and flour, Mr. Marcier got ashore with some pork and flour. They remained at this place four weeks, Mr. Marcier going on board every two days to feed Willett. They tried every means to get a fire, but could not succeed. The weather was fearfully cold, and Mercer's legs were frozen from the knees downwards, and they had scarcely any covering. Another four weeks of hope and despair, and then came a great fall of rain, which drenched them thoroughly; after which the wind came from the north-west, with severe frost, so that they were literally frozen to the ground. They then agreed to return to the wreck, but Mercer could not walk, and, as he crawled along, the flesh dropped in pieces from his legs. However, they got on board, but here there was no shelter place to lie. There was no fire, no clothes, nothing to eat but raw pork and flour, and only now and then a little water. On the 28th of January, Willett, after living eight weeks with his back and legs broken, and being badly frostbitten, was found dead on the deck. Marcier then told Mercer that Willett was dead, and received the reply, "Ah, well it's my turn next." About 3 o'clock the same arternoon, Mercer asked for a drink. "I mixed," says Marcier, "a little flour with some water, and he tried to drink it, but he was too weak to swallow it. So I got him on my lap, with his head resting on my arm, and tried to feed him with a spoon. While the spoon was in his mouth, I heard the rattle in his throat, and he died almost immediately. I laid him down beside me;" and there they remained, the dead and the living, from the 28th of January to the 21st of March, when Marcier was rescued by the whaler "Lilly Dale," and taken to Channell, where he arrived on May 5. Mr. Marcier lost the toes of his right foot by frost; and when the crew of the "Lilly Dale" came across the ice to the wreck, they were fearfully alarmed at finding a live man on board. They lashed him to a plank, and carried him five miles across the ice to the vessel, where he was hospitably received.

HARSH TRAINING OF A PRINCE.—A Vienna correspondent writes that for some time it has been observed that the Archduke Rudolph, the heir-apparent to the Austrain throne, has lost much of his fresh color and healthy appearance, but the cause of the change in the child's health is only now known to the public. A few days ago Dr. Loschner, a physician in whom the Emperor and Empress have great confidence, was summoned from Prague, and, after having carefully examined the little patient, recommended temporary change of air and a total change in the system of education. The Archduke, who is not seven years of age, was not long ago taken out of the hands of his aja, or governess, and intrusted to the care of General Count Gondrecourt, who lost no time in beginning to give the child such an education "as would speedily make a man of him." The little boy was practically taught five languages at one and the same time, by means of attendants of five different nationalities; he was regularly drilled, and every now and then he was awakened in the night, in order that he might learn to have his wits about him. The results of such an absurd system of education were soon apparent, and the heir to the Austrian throne is now at Ischl for the benefit of his health. General Count Gondrecourt, who knows how to handle a brigade as well as any man in the service, has got leave of absence, and the chances are that he will soon cease to be ayo, or tutor, to the Emperor's only son.

CONSECRATION OF THE TEMPLE BEN ZION, AT BUFFALO.

In accordance with the announcement made, the ceremonies of the consecration of the Temple Beth Zion took place yesterday afternoon, commencing at 3 o'clock. The committee of arrangements was composed of the following gentlemen: L. Marcus, S. Rosenau, J. Strauss, L. Warner and L. H. Brock. Cards of invitation were issued by the committee to persons whose presence was desired, and as a consequence the temple was comfortably filled. A goodly number of gentlemen professing another faith than that of Judaism, and ladies too, were in attendance, and witnessed the ceremonies with decided interest. Among the familiar faces of prominent gentlemen we noticed those of his Hon. Mayor Frago, Judges Verkplane, Masten and Clinton, and two or three Christian clergymen. The temple was modestly decorated, the pillars being trimmed with evergreens and the choir gallery handsomely festooned with the same material. The work of careful hands was seen on the pulpit and elsewhere, but the ornamentation was neither flashy nor elaborate.

At the hour designated for the commencement of the ceremonies, the choir, Professor Degenhard presiding at the organ, sang Psalms 18th and 26th. A procession consisting of the trustees, church officers, rabbis, presidents of congregations, the building committee and architect, afterwards moved from the vestry-room in order of procession, two officers bearing the "scrolls of the Law," and proceeded up the centre aisle, where they were greeted by seven young misses dressed in white, and wearing blue scarfs. As the procession moved the assemblage rose to their feet, and the choir sang "Matowuh."

One of the young girls having delivered the key of the temple to the President, the procession moved to the "Bimah," when the bearers of the "scrolls of the Law," took their position near the pulpit, behind which stood the rabbi of the congregation, the Rev. Dr. Cohen. The singing by the choir being concluded, two of the officers of the temple ascended a flight of steps leading from behind the pulpit upwards, to the ark, which is a superbly curtained repository, and herein were formally deposited the "scroll of the Law," Benediction being pronounced the while.

The choir next sang Psalm 150th, music by W. Fisher.

A sermon by the Rabbi of the Congregation, Rev. Dr. Cohen, followed, which was listened to with evident attention, by those who were familiar with the language in which it was spoken, and upon its conclusion a hymn, commencing:

"Bow down thine ear, O Lord,"

was very finely rendered by Mr. Marcus.

This, in its turn, was succeeded by a sermon in English by the Rev. Dr. Wise, of Cincinnati, which was really an able and eloquent effort, and was listened to by all with profound interest. After referring to the great work accomplished by the congregation in this city, he argued that the grand central ideas of Judaism were, in their successful dissemination and perpetuity, more than compensatory for all the terrible sacrifices that had been made for them.

The sermon concluded, the choir sang a hymn by Dr. H. Moss, Music by Professor Degenhard, commencing:

"Let us send our voice imploring
To Jehovah's starry seat, etc."

This was finely executed, and the soprano of Miss Schmitz, and the alto of Miss Eckstein, were made charmingly manifest.

Reading of "Solomon's Prayer at the Dedication of the Temple," in the English language, by the Rev. Dr. Wise, and a Benediction by the Rev. Dr. Cohen, closed the very simple, yet impressive ceremonies of consecration.

The temple was purchased at a cost of $13,000 and about $5,000 have been expended in the interior and in the purchase of an organ, and a neater place of worship the city does not boast of. Its officers are: President, L. Levyn; Vice-President, S. Hoffelder. Trustees: S. Rosenau, Chairman; L. H. Brock, Secretary; A. Aaron, H. Brock.—*Buffalo Courier.*

Letters from Naples to the 30th ult. state that the English photographer recently captured by the brigand chief Giardullo is still a prisoner. The whole of the English residents in Naples are much excited by the event, more especially as the ransom claimed has recently been raised to £10,000. It is now said, too, that, in addition to this sum, Giardullo asks for a safe-conduct to permit himself and his band to leave Italy in safety. The English consul at Naples is very energetic in the matter, and is said to be actively negotiating with the brigand chief. An English frigate has been dispatched from Malta to give assistance if necessary, and is now anchored in the roads of Salerno. Meanwhile Italian troops to the number, it is declared, of 15,000 are surrounding the band, and various encounters have taken place, in which losses have been sustained on both sides. The release of the captured Englishman seems, however, as far off as ever. "For," says a Naples correspondent, "though Giardullo is now surrounded by troops, he has still the photographer in his hands. The troops will be afraid to advance lest the photographer should be assassinated. A daring robber tracked by 15,000 men has it thus all his own way. He dictates to both Italy and England. I bet that he will obtain the safe conduct claimed. And this is taking place in 1865, and at 12 leagues from Naples." M. Erdan writes as follows upon this subject to the *Temps*, under date of Naples, May 28: "According to her well-known custom, England is acting very nobly on behalf of her poor subject, the prisoner of the brigand Giardullo. An English frigate has cast anchor before Salerno. The consul, Mr. Bonham, has been at Eboli for the last five days, negotiating with the brigand through the intermediary of a priest. Giardullo, suspecting that the English Government has authorized the consul to spend large sums, insists upon $10,000. Under his dictation the poor captured photograph writes afflicting letters to Mr. Bonham. While negotiations go on, the troops and the mobilised National Guards are at the same time fighting. A fresh engagement has taken place, in which nine men were killed. Imagine the state of the unhappy—*scatti* in the midst of these fusillades. The spring has almost everywhere led to the renewal of brigandage. In the Abruzzi, which for a moment was tranquillised, horrible stories have recommenced. I have been told of the adventure of a young lad whose parents did not send his ransom quickly enough: the brigands, to give weight to their horrible messages, sent in succession the left ear, the right ear, two fingers of the left hand, two fingers of the right hand, &c. I recommend this narrative to the meditations of the friends of brigandage." According to the correspondent, brigandage is also rife in the Terra di Lavoro and the Basilicata.

The students at the religious College of Eperies, Hungary, have been guilty of great excesses towards the unoffending Jewish residents of that place.

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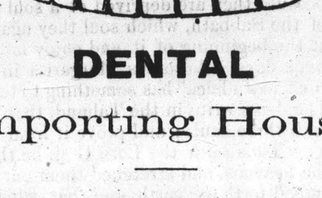

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San Francisco, June 6th, 1865. j9

LESSONS IN THE ART OF SINGING.
SIGNOR MUZIO,

HAVING DECIDED TO REMAIN FOR A few months in this city, is ready to take pupils in the art of singing. SIGNOR MUZIO will give single lessons and will also form classes at his rooms, No. 11 Cosmopolitan Hotel. See the circular in the music stores. jy14

The Hebrew.

Philo Jacoby..... Herausgeber.

Metrische Uebersetzung von Dr. Rothenheim.

אדון עולם.

Dem Herrn der Welten! der da herrschte eh' noch ein Geschöpf war,
Ihm nur bringen unf're Lieder, unf're Huldigung wir dar.
Als durch seinen heiligen Willen einst das große All entstand,
War sein Name in den Welten, Weltenkönig schon genannt,
Und nachdem die großen Welten, ja das All wird untergeh'n
Wird allein noch seine Hoheit, wird sein Reich noch fortbesteh'n,
Und er war und ist und wird sein, jetzt sowie in allen Zeiten,
Seine Hoheit wir gepriesen, jetzt wie in den Ewigkeiten. —
Er ist Eins, und nichts läßt sich nur entfernt mit ihm vergleichen,
Vor der Größe seiner Majestät muß sich alles Andre beugen.
Ohne Anfang — ohne Ende, er die Macht und Maj'stät,
Er mein Gott und mein Erlöser, (er mein Helfer aus den Nöthen) blick ich auf ihm im Gebet.
Wenn ich wache, wenn ich schlafe, meinen Körper, meine Seel',
Geb' ich meinem Gott in Händen, ihm auf dessen Gnad' ich zähl'.
Gott mit mir, was kann ich fürchten, Gott mit mir in aller Zeit,
Kann ich nie und nimmer wanken, ihm sei stets mein Sein geweiht.

(Für den „Hebrew.")

Ein jüdisches Künstlerleben.

Von Leopold Jacoby.

III.

Zu jedem Jahrmarkt pflegte der kleine Petschaftstecher, den wir mit Reb Wolf bezeichnen wollen (wir brauchen dabei aus der vorhandenen Reihe der ganzen Menagerie jüdischer Namen von Löwe bis Katz, von Hirsch bis Bär, nur den Repräsentanten der einen Spezies von wilden Thieren für den der andern zu setzen) nach jenem kleinen Städtchen Hinterpommerns herüber zu kommen, wo die Reminiszenz an dieser Schilderung ihren Ursprung finden, und wenn dann des Abends das Gewirr und Getobe des Marktes vorüber war, der Koffer zur Heimreise für den anderen Tag gepackt stand, und der freundliche Alte nach der Mühe des Tages behaglich seine Tasse Kaffee schlürfte, dann pflegte er uns, seinen jugendlichen Bekannten, die sich auf diesen Nachgenuß des Jahrmarkt-Abends nicht minder freuten als auf den Tag, gerne Geschichten zu erzählen, seltsame Wandergeschichten und Abenteuer, am liebsten aus seinem eigenen Leben. Aus solchen einzelnen Jahrmarktserzählungen, die wie in Tausend und eine Nacht immer wieder neue Fortsetzungen hervorriefen, sind zum größten Theil die nachfolgenden Skizzen zusammengestellt, deren Inhalt wir nunmehr aus Hinterpommern und Polen heraus an die Pacificküste wandern lassen wollen.

In dem kleinen Gäßchen einer jener kleinen Lithauisch-Polnischen Städte von eigenthümlichem Gepräge, deren Bewohnerschaft gewöhnlich zu zwei Dritteln aus Juden besteht, welche daselbst auch fast alle Handwerke betreiben, lebte und wirkte zu Anfang dieses Jahrhunderts ein blutarmes jüdisches Gemeindemitglied, seines Standes und Gewerbes ein Sepher-Schreiber und Tephillin-Macher. Weißt Du, lieber Leser, was ein Sepher-Schreiber ist? Sicherlich kennst Du nicht die Art dieser Schriftverfältigung, die inmitten unseres übercivilisirten Jahrhunderts an die einfache Schriftstellermethode uralter Zeiten erinnert. Wie verwunderlich und ungeheuer mühsam kommt es uns vor, wenn wir lesen, wie in früheren Zeiten die Bücher entstanden, wie bei den Römern ganze lebendige Schreibfabriken mit ihren Aufsehern und Werkführern vorhanden waren, in denen die damaligen klassischen Werke von Homer bis auf Virgil und Tacitus herab von Sclaven einzeln abgeschrieben wurden, wie dann im Mittelalter, als der Geist des Glaubensfanatismus noch nicht oder nicht mehr alle Wissenschaft als Ketzerei verdammte, in den Klöstern die fleißigen Mönche saßen und die alten Werke durch Abschreiben vor dem Untergange schützten, oder wie sie auf Pergamentblättern und Streifen ihre eigenen Geisteserzeugnisse der Nachwelt überlieferten. Oft genug mußten ihnen als Schreibmaterial die Pergamentrollen alter vorchristlicher Schriften dienen, deren Zeichen sie, so gut es ging, wegradirten, um so eine Schrift auf die andere zu setzen, und lustig genug mag es ausgesehen haben, wenn dann unter den steifen gothischen Schriftzügen, deren Inhalt vielleicht eine Fasten- und Bußpredigt war, ein Entsagen des Teufels und allen seinen Werken und Verachtung der Welt und des irdischen Jammerthals, hin und wieder der ursprüngliche Text des alten Heidenthums hervorguckte, etwa ein lustiges Trinklied des Horaz oder eine frivole Szene aus Ovid's Metamorphosen und seiner „Kunst zu lieben." Dann kam Johann Guttenberg mit seinen 25 bleiernen Soldaten; es kam der Dampf und mit ihm die Schnellpresse, und von der ganzen Art des alterthümlichen Bücherschreibens blieb nichts als eine Reminiszenz, die geschichtliche Erinnerung. Doch halt! in einem Denkmal geistig-mechanischer Thätigkeit hat sich jene Kunst noch lebend erhalten, und übt noch heute ihr Handwerk, freilich tief verborgen vor dem lautschallenden Trubel des modernen Lebens, zurückgezogen in die Winkel russisch-polnischer Städtchen, und so wie immer mehr und mehr im Gegensatz zu der prosaischen Nüchternheit und dem Materialismus der Gegenwart ein gut Theil der alten Poesie und Romantik, welche einst in Europa herrschte, zurückgeblieben und wieder zuerkennen ist auf dem Gebiete altjüdischen Lebens, so auch hier; jüdische Zwecke sind es, für die allein noch heute jene Art Bücher zu schreiben, Anwendung findet. Es ist die heilige Schrift, die Thorarolle, wie wir sie in den Synagogen finden, für welche noch bis zu diesem Augenblicke Johann Guttenberg und die Buchdruckerkunst als nicht vorhanden gilt. Und jener Mann, von dessen Sprößling wir erzählen wollen, war ein Thoraschreiber. Nur muß man aber ja nicht glauben, ein solcher Schreiber habe weiter nichts zu thun, als die Feder einzutauchen und auf Pergament den vorgeschriebenen Text zu zeichnen, etwa, wie ein Schüler seine Aufgabe macht. Bewahre, ein richtiger Thoraschreiber muß bei Ausübung seiner Kunst noch Dinge verstehen, an die wir beim Schreiben im Entferntesten nicht zu denken haben. Wer denkt wohl beim Eintauchen an die Eichenblätter, die durch die Läune eines Insektes zu Galläpfeln und schließlich zur Dinte wurden, wer denkt an alle die Lumpen, die uns das Papier geliefert, ja, leider Gottes fällt es heutzutage sogar Niemanden mehr ein, beim Federkauen an die liebe Gans zu denken und an ihr gemüthliches Schnattern, während doch sonst dergleichen Betrachtungen, z. B. bei Abfassung eines Liebesbriefchens, ganz natürlich waren. Ihr armen Gänse! Habt ihr darum einst Rom und das Capitol gerettet, daß ihr nun von der undankbaren Nachwelt eure weichen geschmeidigen Flügelposen verworfen sehen mußtet vor der harten und spröden Stahlfeder? Doch beruhigt euch. Ein dankbar Gemüth hat euch geschützt vor dem gänzlichen Untergange eures Schriftstellerruhmes. Eure Verdienste werden anerkannt und gewürdigt bleiben in sämmtlichen jüdischen Städten Rußlands und Polens; der Thoraschreiber kann eurer nicht entbehren, und nimmermehr wird es die Stahlfeder wagen, einzudringen in die geheiligten Räume, wo geschrieben wird die Geschichte der Kinder Israels. Ein Thoraschreiber, wie er sein soll, muß außer der Kunst, die Feder zu führen, nachfolgende Gewerbe verstehen. Erstens muß er ein Kaufmann sein und zwar ein Fellhändler, der so genau die Güte der natürlichen Bekleidung eines Kalbes oder einer Ziege zu würdigen weiß, wie nur irgend ein Handelskollege den Werth künstlicher ebenfalls bereits getragener Kleidungsstücke. Zweitens muß er ein tüchtiger Gerber sein, der es versteht, das Rauhe glatt und das Schwarze weiß, mit einem Worte aus rohen Fellen Pergament zu machen. Drittens muß er in mancherlei technischen und chemischen Kenntnissen praktisch bewandert sein, vor Allem in der Bereitung einer ganz besonderen unverlöschbaren Dinte, ferner in der Anwendung des Bleiweißes, des Bimssteines und aller möglichen Leimarten, und endlich muß er auch noch ein Schneider sein, und zwar ein solcher, der aus den Thierhäuten nicht nur auf die zweckmäßigste Weise die einzelnen Thoraseiten herauszuschneiden, sondern dieselben auch kunstgerecht zusammenzunähen versteht. Ein solches Factotum (im wahren Sinne des Wortes) war also unser Reb Treiteles, der Vater des Helden unserer biographischen Skizze. In einem halbzerfallenen Dachstübchen, die Augen durch einen grünen Schirm vor den Sonnenstrahlen oder dem durch eine mit Wasser gefüllte Glaskugel fallenden Lampenschein geschützt, saß er Tag für Tag und Abend für Abend und linirte die Seiten und zählte die Worte und schrieb die großen Quadratbuchstaben einen nach dem andern zu dem Buche aller Bücher zusammen, ein Werk, zu dessen Vollendung oft eine Zeit von zwei Jahren nöthig wurde. Mühsam war die Arbeit, mühsam und karg der Gewinn; denn von dem erhaltenen Preis mußten alle inzwischen aufgesummten Schulden für Gerberei und Färberei sowie für den Haushalt abbezahlt werden. Letzterer war allerdings nicht groß. Ein Weib, das er nach Polnischem Herkommen in dem hoffnungsvollen Alter von 18 Jahren gebeirathet hatte (Mann und Frau zählen häufig in Polen bei der Hochzeit zusammen 34 Jahre und darunter) sowie eine Tochter und ein Sohn bildeten seine Familie. An dem Sohne, dem jungen Wölflein, hatte er, als dieser noch ein Kind war, bereits einen thätigen Gehülfen bei der Arbeit, der freilich zuweilen seine Thätigkeit in solcher Weise bekundete, daß er dem Vater oft genug mehr störend war, als half. Sollte der Junge die Dinte flüssig machen, so wurde sicherlich auch gleich ihre Schwärze von ihm probirt und Tisch und Bänke, und alles was weiß war, schmückte sich dann mit Figuren und Phantasiegestalten der wunderlichsten Art, und galt es eine Feder zu schneiden oder einen Rahmen für das Pergament zurechtzumachen, so wurden unter der Hand des angehenden Künstlers aus der Feder und dem Rahmen alle möglichen und unmöglichen Gegenstände; so daß der Knabe häufig genug jenes Erziehungsinstrument zu kosten Gelegenheit hatte, durch welches in neuerer Zeit das deutsche Land Mecklenburg so berühmt geworden ist, ein Land, welches allerdings noch in Deutschland, dessen nichtadelige Einwohnerschaft aber gegenwärtig zum größten Theil in Amerika zu suchen ist, so daß in Ermangelung von Unterthanen die dortigen Junker sich nun selbst werden prügeln müssen. Unser junge Wolf hatte als solcher eine feste Haut, zugleich aber auch einen munteren Geist und hellen Verstand, und überwand daher mit Leichtigkeit nicht nur jene ersten Jugendschmerzen, sondern auch die anderen Elemente des Unterrichts und der Bildung, die ihm sein Vater und ein Chederlehrer angedeihen lassen konnte, d. h. er war in seinem 11ten Jahre ein perfecter Talmudist, der seine „Gemara" auswendig konnte wie Einer, sonst aber von der übrigen Welt nur wußte, daß sie sehr groß und weit sei. Dagegen hatte sich sein angeborenes kalligraphisches- und Schnitztalent in hohem Grade entwickelt. Er hatte kaum das Alephbeth inne und konnte einige jüdische Vokabeln, als er bereits die hebräischen Buchstaben vermittelst allerlei Schnörkel und Verzierungen in solcherlei Gestalten herauszumalen wußte, die sie nach ihrem Sinne ursprünglich bedeuteten. Da wurde ein „Aleph" wieder zum Stier, ein „Waf" zum Haken und das „Gimmel" zum Kimmel, als welches letztere er zum großen Gaudium seiner Mitschüler den grimmigen Chederlehrer abkonterfeite. Der Vater hätte das emporwachsende Talent seines Sohnes gerne schon früh bei seinem eigenen Berufsgeschäfte praktisch verwendet und verwerthet, allein bei dem ruhelosen Geist und der ewig schaffenden Phantasie des jungen Künstlers durfte er das durchaus nicht wagen. Wer stand ihm z. B. dafür, daß ihm nicht der Junge mitten in die heiligsten Geschichten, die die Thora erzählt, mit seinen Schnörkeleien die allerprofansten Dinge hineinmalt? War es ihm doch einmal wirklich eingefallen, als er, allerdings nur auf einem Probeblatte den Anfang des Thorakapitels „Mikez" aufschreiben sollte, die 14 fetten und mageren Kühe Pharao's, von denen darin die Rede ist, in die inneren Hohlräume der Quadratbuchstaben eine nach der anderen abwechselnd in natura hineinzuzeichnen, so daß sich dort jede magere Kuh gewissermaßen diejenige fette auszusuchen schien, die sie nach dem Inhalt des Traumes verzehren sollte.

(Fortsetzung folgt.)

Neapel, den 5. Mai. — Soeben habe ich einer so interessanten wie ergreifenden Ceremonie beigewohnt, die in der hiesigen Synagoge statthatte.

Ein Greis mit weißem Barte, auf dessen Gesichte man die Spuren schwerer Leiden und Kämpfe las, der vor vielen Jahren den Glauben seiner Väter untreu geworden war, trat heute aus freiem Antriebe und ohne irgendwie von seinen früheren Glaubensgenossen beeinflußt worden zu sein, in die Reihen Israels zurück. Seit langer Zeit hatte dieser Mann vom Rabbiner und Professor Artom seine Wiederaufnahme verlangt, aber der letztere wollte ihm Zeit lassen zur Reue; auch wollte er sich erst von der Wahrheit der vom Greise in Betreff seiner Bekehrung gemachten Angaben überzeugen. Nachdem nun im Laufe von sechs Monaten die sorgfältigsten Erkundigungen eingezogen waren, die sämmtlich zu Gunsten des Convertiten ausfielen, fand heute seine feierliche Wiederaufnahme vor einem zahlreichen Auditorium statt. Der Rabbiner hielt eine Rede, in welcher er darlegte, daß nur diejenigen achtungswerth seien, welche trotz Unduldsamkeit und Vorurtheile ihrem Glauben treu bleiben; dann rief er den reuigen Sünder vor der heiligen Lade, führte ihm sein vergangenes Leben vor Augen und sagte ihm, daß, wenn er auch durch das Verlassen seiner Religion schwer gesündigt habe, die Reue Alles wieder gut mache. Der Herr Rabbiner prüfte ihn dann öffentlich, und aus den Antworten des Greises ersah man die Aufrichtigkeit seiner Gesinnung, die er durch den feierlichen Eid, von nun an ein wahrer Kude sein und bleiben zu wollen, bekräftigte.

Die zitternde Stimme des Greises, sein thränenerfülltes Auge und die gewichtigen Worte, die an ihn gerichtet wurden, ergriffen alle Anwesenden aufs's Tiefste. — „Arch. Isr."

Einer Privatmittheilung des Mainzer „Israelit" entnehmen wir Folgendes:

Filehne, 26. Jiar. — Diese wohlbekannte jüdische Gemeinde des Großherzogthums Posen, erfreut sich das Glück in dem Rabbiner, Herrn Dr. J. M. Freimann, einen Mann an ihrer Spitze zu haben, welcher gediegene wissenschaftliche Bildung mit tiefer Talmudkenntniß vereint und an Humanität und aufopferndem Wohlthätigkeitssinn seiner Gemeinde ein treffliches Vorbild ist. Um so willkommener war es daher den Gemeindemitgliedern eine Gelegenheit gefunden zu haben, ihrer dankbaren Anerkennung für die Leistungen des würdigen Herrn Rabbinen einigen Ausdruck geben zu können. Als ihm nämlich vor Kurzem ein Söhnchen geboren ward und sich die Kunde verbreitete, daß sein Schwiegervater, der in allen Kreisen gefeierte Oberlandesrabbiner Herr J. A. Ettlinger zu Altona die סעודה mit seiner Anwesenheit verherrlichen werde, traf die Gemeinde Vorkehrungen zum würdigen Empfange des hohen Gastes. Ihm zu Ehren arrangirte ein dazu ernanntes Committee ein Festessen, an welchem mehr als 50 Personen Theil nahmen, und welches auch der in der Nachbargemeinde Obersitzko fungirende Rabbiner, Herr S. M. Struck mit seiner Anwesenheit beehrte.

Gediegene Tischreden der anwesenden drei Rabbinen und sinnreiche Toaste einiger Tischgenossen würzten das Mahl. Aber auch der Armen wurde bei dem Festmahle bedacht und eine Sammlung zum Bau von Pilgerwohnungen in Jerusalem unternommen.

Die Abreise des hohen Gastes geschah am 15ten Jiar unter Begleitung des löbl. Vorstandes, sämmtlicher בני עלי und einer großen Anzahl Gemeindemitglieder.

Lange noch wird sich die Gemeinde der genußreichen Tage, welche ihr dieser Besuch gewährte, in Liebe erinnern.

Gallizien. — Nachdem kürzlich Kolomea in Galizien von einer verderblichen Feuersbrunst heimgesucht worden, ist nun auch das benachbarte Horodenka von einem gleichen Unglücke betroffen worden. Das Feuer brach am 19. um 2 Uhr Nachmittags aus und verheerte bis Abends 340 Wohngebäude, darunter 300 jüdische Häuser und 40 christliche Grundwirthschaften. Bis zum Abgang der letzten Nachrichten gab es 2 Todte und 2 stark verletzte Israeliten; der Sturmwind war so stark, daß an eine Rettung nicht zu denken war. Das Bezirksamt, Steueramt, die ärarischen Militärgebäude, der herrschaftliche Hof sind verschont, es traf die ärmste Klasse der Einwohner. Für die Unterbringung der Obdachlosen ist gesorgt.

Miscolcz. (Oesterreich. — Der 8. Jiar war für die benachbarte Gemeinde Csath ein Trauertag, da an demselben ihr Rabbiner Joseph Reis im 64. Lebensjahre verschied. Zu seinem Leichenbegängnisse fand sich eine unzählige Menschenmasse ein, was ein laut redendes Zeugniß von seinen Vorzügen ablegt. Die Leichenrede hielten der Soen des Verblichenen, welcher ebenfalls Rabbiner ist, und der Herr Rabbiner von Csaba. Auch eine andere Perle wurde uns am 14. Jiar entrissen, der rühmlichst bekannte R. Wolf Hirsch zu Groß-Tapolcsan. Derselbe hatte erst vor einigen Wochen seinen 80. Geburtstag in solennester Weise gefeiert.

A. Friedmann.

Berlin, 29. Mai. — In der Petitionscommission der Abgeordnrten wurde wieder eine Petition des Oberrabbiner Sutro in Münster wegen der Nichtanstellung jüdischer Richter berathen und eine Resolution beantragt, welche die Verfassungswidrigkeit des von der Regierung beobachteten Systems der Nichtanstellung ausspricht.

— Wer eines Unglücklichen spottet, der begeht die höchste Grausamkeit, denn er sticht mit spitzen Nadeln in ein blutendes Herz.

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THE JEWISH CALENDAR SYSTEM.

BY ABRAHAM DE SOLA,

Minister K. K. "Shearith Israel," Professor of Hebrew and Oriental Literature in the University McGill College, Montreal, &c.

There are various other *memoriæ technicæ* and rules which it becomes proper now to notice; and first, those having reference to the days on which the various festivals may, or may not, be observed. Here they follow:

I. לא בדר פסח i. e., the first day of Passover may not be celebrated on ב, the 2d day of the week, Monday; nor ד, the fourth, Wednesday; nor ו, the sixth, Friday. Among the various reasons assigned for this rule, that if the Passover on the first mentioned day, ב Monday; Rosh Hashanah (new year's day) would fall on Wednesday, and Kipoor, the Day of Atonement, on Friday; and thus two Sabbaths or sacred days would become blended together, which must not be. Purim would also fall on Saturday, when the opposite characters of the feast and sacred day would render a proper and consistent observance of both together, at one time, impossible. If Passover occurred on the second mentioned day ד Wednesday, then Kipoor would fall on Sunday; but it has been seen that Kipoor and the Sabbath may not immediately follow each other. If Passover occured on the third mentioned day, ו Friday, Rosh Hashanah would be on Sunday, and Hoshanganah Rabah on Saturday, on which latter day the ceremony of taking the willow, etc., could not, in conformity with traditional interpretation, be performed. II. ראש השנה לא אדו i.e., Rosh Hashanah may not be celebrated on א, Sunday, ד Wednesday, or ו Friday, The rule is that this important festival should be observed at the time of the monthly conjunction, unless this occur after noon, when the next day is kept, unless it and the conjuction in the first instance also be on אדו Sunday, Wednesday or Friday, when it is to be observed on Monday; Thursday or Saturday. If the conjunction in an ordinary year, take place at a quarter past nine, A. M., (more correctly 9 h. 11 m. 20 s.,) on Tuesday, then New Year's day will be deferred two days later, viz. until Thursday (e.g., in 5616; see the Calendar,) by which provision, the proper number of days is allowed to the preceding month, Elool. When the conjunction occurs on, or after, half-past 3 P. M., (say 3 h. 30 m. 62 s.) on Wednesday, in a year immediately following a Bissextile, Rosh Hashanah is then observed on Tuesday, (e. g. in 5617; see the Calendar).

The following table contains a continuation of the *membriæ technicæ* and rules for the removal of the Festivals:—

	Simanim, or Memoriæ Technicæ.	Holydays, New Moons, Etc.	May not Fall on	But may on
III.	גאז יום הדפורים	Kipoor	T F Sa	M W Th S
IV.	בהו צום גדליה	Fast Gedalyrah	T F Sa	S M W F Th
V.	בהו חגה הסכות רבה	Feast Eighth	T Th Sa	S M W F
VI.	בהו הושענא רבה	Hoshanah Rabah	T Th Sa	S M W F
VII.	בהו הכפורים	Dedication	Tuesday	All Others
VIII.	אבה צום אסתר	Fast Esther	Sa M W F	S T F Sa
IX.	זכה פורים	Purim	Sa M W F	S T F Sa
X.	חבה חגי המצות	Feasts of Tamooz and Ab	S W F	M T Th
XI.	טהו ראש השנה	Tishri	S W F	M T Th
XII.	כהו חנכה	Heshvan	S W F	M T Th
XIII.	לבה צום עשרה	Kisley	Saturday	All Others
XIV.	מהו ראש השנה	Tebet	Th Sa	S M T W F
XV.	נהו חג הפורים	Shebat	F Sa	S M T W F
XVI.	סבה ראש השנה	Adar	S	M T W F Sa
XVII.	עהו חג הפסח	Nissan and Passover	S M W F	T Th Sa
XVIII.	פבה חג השבועות	Iyar	S M W F	T Th Sa
XIX.	צהו חג הפסח	Sivan	M W Sa	S T Th F
XX.	קבה חג השבועות	Tamooz	M W Sa	S T Th F
XXI.	רהו ראש השנה	Ab	S T Th Sa	M W F
XXII.	שבה ראש השנה	Elool	S T Th Sa	M W F
XXIII.	And in Bissextiles	First Adar	M W Th Sa	T F S
XXIV.	נאו אדו	Second Adar	M W Th Sa	T F S

The above list is rectified according to three of the most correct editions of the "Shulchan Aruch," with which it has been collated. There are discrepancies between it and some Hebrew writers on the Calendar, (e. g. Abudaram,) which have arisen, no doubt, from mistakes of the copyists, or from printer's errors. They will be discovered and rectified by an examination which our limits do not allow us to make here; but we continue with the *Simanim*:—We have already seen, that to secure an approximation of time between the Hebrew and synodical month, different numbers of days have been given to certain months at certain periods, affecting thereby the length of the year. It will be readily concluded from the above table, that, in consequence of the there required alteration in the commencement of year and months, as well for the removals of the festivals, that various other modification in the lengths and forms of the months and years must take place. Thus, there are not less then fourteen variations in the form of the year, which, as in the table above, are expressed by *Simanim* for convenience and to aid the memory. By explaining the construction of three such *Simanim*, the others will be easily understood, that the first and last letters *in all* are numerical, e. g. I. בשח. in which ב is 2, and ה, 5. The first number shows on what day of the week Rosh Hashanah (the commencement of the civil year) occurs, in the kind of year which the *Siman* represents. In our example it is ב the second, or Monday. The last number shows the day of the week on which Rosh Hodesh Nissan, the commencement of the ecclesiastical year, and also the Passover, fall; in the example it is ח, or Thursday. The middle letter indicates the *nature* of the year and is either ש, as in the example, the initial letter of שלימה Perfect, in which Heshvan and Kislev will be both full, as before explained: or ח, the initial of חסרה Imperfect, in which Heshvan and Kislev are deficient or it will be כ, the initial of כסדרה Ordinary, in which Heshvan is deficient, and Kislev full.

TO BE CONTINUED.

LOSS OF THE "BROTHER JONATHAN."—The exciting and all absorbing topic of the week has been the news, received late on Tuesday night last, of the total destruction of the steamer *Brother Jonathan*, while on her voyage to the North. She left this port on Friday morning last with about two hundred persons (passengers and crew), and up to the present time there are known to be but seventeen souls saved. It appears by a telegram to the Cal. Steam Nav. Co. that the ill-fated vessel struck on a sunken rock off the coast of California, some eight or ten miles northeast of Crescent City. The accident occurred about half-past one o'clock on Sunday afternoon, and within less than an hour after she struck, the boat went down. Among the unfortunate passengers were many of our most prominent and influential citizens, and several of our merchants and business men. Brig. Gen. Wright and wife were on board, and the General was last seen standing on deck with a life-preserver in his hand. Mr. James Nisbet, the chief editor of the *Evening Bulletin*, was also a passenger; and we observe that in Thursday's issue of that paper his surviving partners give up all hope of his escape. The paper is in mourning, and a deserved tribute is paid to his memory in those columns over which he had for years exercised control. The newly-appointed Governor of Washington Territory was likewise on board. A list of all persons known to have been passengers, as well as the names of the crew, were published in all the city papers. We publish the following names, however, as being perhaps of more especial interest to our readers: J. Weil, S. Meyer, W. Billiniski, Miss N. Shirpser, Henry Abrams.

MORE OF THE DOINGS OF THE PIRATE "SHENANDOAH."—The New Bedford bark *Gen. Pike* arrived in our bay on Tuesday evening, having been overhauled by the pirate *Shenandoah*, and "bonded" in the sum of $46,000. The pirate chief placed on board of her no less than 222 men, being the combined crews of seven whalers which had been captured and burned. On Wednesday evening, another arrival in the shape of the bark *Nile*, of New London, brought tidings of further depredations of the privateer to the extent of the capture of eleven more whalers—nine of which were burned and two bonded. Since this despoiler of unarmed vessels has been cruising round our whaling grounds, she destroyed 13 vessels, and compelled the captains of four others to give ransom bonds. Capt. Waddell professes to disbelieve that the once so-called "Confederacy" has collapsed, arguing that the accounts of the extinction of the rebellion are published in Northern papers only. The U. S. man-of-war *Saginaw* sailed yesterday as convoy to the Panama steamer, and will doubtless, after seeing that boat in safe waters, improve the opportunity to seek our marauding neighbor.

REHOBOTH LODGE No. 6. A. J. O. K. S. B.—At a regular meeting, held August 1st, 1865, the following Brethren were duly installed for the ensuing term, by the M. W. G. L. of the Pacific Coast:—W. Av., A. Franklin; N., E. Witkousky; Ach., A. G. Prager: Alig., Marquis Levy; Sofer, Chas. Groslicht, (re-elected;) Assistant Sofer, J. Solomonsen; Gisber, P. Abrahamsen; Cohen, M. Mish; Sg., H. Bernstien; Sh., M. Michelsen; Sch. H., B. M. Blum. Trustees: Wm. Green, M. Isaacs, M. Michelsen.

A. J. O. K. S. B,—At a regular meeting of Zion Lodge No. 4, held on Thursday evening, August 3, 1865, the following officers were duly installed for the ensuing term:—M. Shloss, W. A.; S. Max, N.; D. B. Levy, Ach.; F. Pulvermacher, El.; M. Cohen, Sec.; J. Cantorowich, C.; S. Guttman, Sg.; S. Abrahams, Pre.; B. M. Blum, St. A.; M. Hirsch, S. H. Trustees: B. L. Brandt, A. Tandler, M. Abrahams.

I. O. O. F.—The Metropolitan Theatre was crowded on Wednesday night by persons anxious to hear Mr. Colfax deliver his Eulogy on the late President. The affair was under the management of the Odd Fellows of this city, at whose request the honorable gentleman was induced to favor our citizens with a most beautiful panegyric of the lamented deceased. The occasion will be long remembered with satisfaction by all who were fortunate to obtain admittance.

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.—The public are notified that the Pavilion is now open for the reception of goods. Intending exhibitors are requested to send in their goods quickly, as the space is fast filling up. The collossal statue of the President, Abraham Lincoln, by the sculptor Mezarra, we understand, will be placed under the dome, being the most conspicuous place in the building.

שבת נחמה

An einem und demselben Tage, nämlich an dem verhängnißvollen 9ten des Monats Ab, sind, nach einem Zwischenraume von 650 Jahren, sowohl der von Solomon um das Jahr 2765 erbaute, als auch der auf Befehl des Cyrus im Jahre 3225 errichtete zweite Tempel von den Babiloniern und Römern zerstört und verbrannt worden, so daß der erstere nur ungefähr 415 Jahre und der zweite 600 Jahre bestanden haben.

Trotz der gräßlichen Vorfälle, mit welchen beide Zerstörungen verknüpft waren, und die das Herz jedes Menschenfreundes, and das eines Israeliten zumeist mit schmerzlichem Bedauern und tiefer Betrübniß erfüllen müssen, soll ein gottgläubiges Gemüth in diesen blutigen Ereignissen der Geschichte, in dieser Niedermetzlung und Gefangennahme eines gnnzen Volkes, wie in jedem unglücklichen Ereignisse des Lebens, die Gerechtigkeit sowohl als die Güte des göttlichen Lenkers aller Geschicke zu erkennen und zu verehren suchen.

Erkennen wir zuerst die Gerechtigkeit Gottes in jenen Unglücksfällen unserer Voreltern an.

Sie selber haben sie anerkannt, indem sie Jahrhunderte lang das ומפנו הטאינו גלינו מארצנו an jedem ihrer Freudenfeste reuig wiederholten. In der That waren die Zustände des jüdischen Staates und die Sitten des Volkes sowohl vor dem ersten als vor dem zweiten Exil über alle Beschreibung sündenvoll und verdorben. Die schrecklichen Leiden um 3175 und 3830 waren wohl verdient.

Dennoch war selbst die Strafe, die unsere Vorfahren betroffen, wie die Strafe von der Hand Gottes es immer ist, eine Wohlthat, eine Wohlthat für sie wie für die ganze Menschheit.

Beide Ereignisse waren dem Fortschritte des menschlichen Geistes förderlich. Die Welt des Geistes bewegt sich nicht wie die physische in Kreisen, sondern wird in einer unendlichen Schlangenlinie zur Höhe geführt. Freilich sind die Windungen dieser Linie mit Blut gefüllt und auch für unsere Voreltern war es damals höchst schmerzlich, in den Zacken und Windungen der Linie zu zucken und sich blutend zu winden, und wohl schien es damals ein Rückschritt, als das blinde Heidenthum Asiens und Europa's über die wahre Gottesidee zweimal den Sieg davon trug; aber der scheinbare Rückschritt war nur eine Verschlingung der Linie, durch eigene Schuld herbeigeführt, und zu neuem Aufschwunge den Anlauf gebend.

Aus der Babylonischen Gefangenschaft ist das jüdische Volk geläutert und gebessert zurückgekehrt, und hat der Menschheit die Lehre von der Unsterblichkeit der Seele, klarer ausgebildet als jemals zuvor, zurück gebracht. In der Gefangenschaft konnte auch ein von Natur religiöses Volk, und noch dazu im Unglück, nicht ganz ohne jede Art des Gottesdienstes bleiben, und da der Tempel zerstört war, mußten die ersten Anfänge eines von Opfern unabhängigen Kultus gemacht werden. Doch nicht nur die Lehre von der Unsterblichkeit und den Gottesdienst durch Gebete brachten die Rückkehrenden aus der Gefangenschaft mit, sondern der Gottes-Gedanke überhaupt kräftigte und festigte sich erst während der Babilonischen Gefangenschaft im Herzen unserer Ahnen. Erst nach dem Exil war der Jehovahdienst für alle Zeiten von Götzendienst unbegleitet und unverdrängt in ihrer Mitte.

Und als endlich die Gottesidee unzerstörbar und innig mit dem ganzen Leben unserer Eltern verwachsen war, da zerstreute der Allweise die mit dieser Idee Getränkten über die ganze Erde. Er nahm sie aus ihrem Winkel in Asien und zerstreute sie in einem Wirbelwind über das Land, wie der Sturm den befruchtenden Pflanzensaamen fortträgt, oder wie ein Gärtner die Sprößlinge aus der Baumschule versetzt und zerstreut, weil sie in ihrem Winkel keinen Platz mehr zur genügenden Entfaltung und zum heilsamen Wachsthum haben, und von Schlingpflanzen, Schmarotzern und Unkraut zu sehr behindert wurden.

Aus ihrem Ländchen sowohl sollten die Juden, wie auch aus allen ihren beschränkten Ansichten heraustreten, damit ihr National Gott der Gott der ganzen Menschheit werde, damit sie ihn nicht nur durch Ceremonien, sondern vorzüglich durch Tugend und Menschenliebe verehren lernen und lehren sollten.

Und sie haben es gethan. Sie sind der Sauerteig der Völker geworden. Wie die Säure gering geachtet und gehaßt, aber Alles durchdringend, erweiternd, brennend und erleuchtend.

Das Ner Tumid, in dem Winkel Palestinas von Spinngeweben und dem Staub der Jahrhunderte, und von den Völkern kaum beachtet düster glimmend, mußte, um die Leuchte der Nationen zu werden, durch Zerbrechung der Lampe mit Gewalt herausgerissen werden, damit an allen Ecken der Weltsynagoge sich Tausende der Lichter an ihm entzünden.

Darum sei dem Herrn Dank und Lob gebracht und nicht Klagelieder und Fasten, daß er uns für unsere Sünden gestraft — nicht um sich zu rächen — sondern um uns zu bessern und uns zu beglücken. Darum:

נחמו נחמו עמי

„Tröstet, tröstet, mein Volk!"

RAVAGES BY AN ELEPHANT.—The correspondent of a Bombay paper, writing from Burdwin, in the south-west province, says:—"I have just received a sad account of the ravages committed by an elephant at a village called Kotulpare, about twenty miles distant from this station. This animal belongs to the Maharajah, and was taken thither by one of his retainers for a marriage procession. On arrival there the elephant suddenly became wild, and pulled down a number of huts and trees. The next day it became wilder still; and one of the mahots in charge of the brute, attempting to chain his legs, was seized by the trunk and trampled under foot. Death, of course, was instantaneous; but this did not pacify the elephant's rage; it kept the corpse of the man under its feet for two successive days, actually grinding it to dust. That very day it struck down a Brahmin and smashed his head; two other men have been severely injured, and most of the inhabitants of Kotulpore have it is said, run away from the village for fear of the brute. The Maharajah ordered half a dozen of his Eurasian servants to go and shoot it."

VIRGINIA CITY CORRESPONDENCE.

VIRGINIA CITY, July 28, 1865.

EDITOR HEBREW:—I have always been under the impression that women only are inquisitive to find out that which is withheld from them as a secret, but I can assure you that the men in this community are "a little more so" than the women. Since my first correspondence appeared in THE HEBREW, your readers here have speculated much as to whom the "New Correspondent" was, and went so far as to accuse several of your readers (including my humble self) of being the identical one; but I believe they are doing the majority injustice, and therefore would advise them to drop the matter, as they are as far from finding me now as they were when they commenced.

The excitement prevailing here when I wrote you last, about the Excelsior Mines, is increasing. The last trial was made from the Enterprise claim, and assayed nearly $800 to the ton, which is considered by the knowing ones a fair average of all claims in that District.

Of B'nai Brith matters I have very little to say this time. The lodges seem to get along nicely, and are increasing fast in numbers as also in funds. The most agreeable feature is, that there is no jealousy existing between the members of the two lodges; if any important matter comes up in one lodge regarding the welfare of the Order, the other lodge is always consulted, and they act in conjunction. I have heard it rumored that the two Lodges contemplate, at the coming holydays, to open a place of worship for all Israelites. Should they resolve to do this, I will try my best to lend them a helping hand, as I believe it would not only be a benefit for the lodges here, but a credit to the Order and the Israelites at large.

The weather has been for the last few days excessively hot here, and we are in hopes of having soon again a shower of rain.

NEW CORRESPONDENT.

IMMENSE COAL DISCOVERIES AT MONTE DIABLO.—Some three years ago, Messrs. Greenhood & Newbauer, wealthy and enterprising merchants of this city, and also well known in the northern part of the State, commenced sinking for coal at Mount Diablo, and have pursued the work ever since, expending immense sums in the prospect. Last Saturday, the miners struck a vast bed of bitumunious coal, which is pronounced equal to any heretofore found on this coast, and which offers unlimited supply. Their success is full and complete, and an immediate revolution in the coal-importing trade will be the consequence.

DIRECTORS ELECTED.—An election for nine Directors for the California Building and Loan Society was held last evening at the office of the Society, No. 306 Montgomery street, resulting in the choice of the following, who are elected to serve for the ensuing year: Thomas Mooney, H. H. Toland, M. D.; John Dunn, (Minna street,) L. R. Townsend, John Stapleton, P. B. Foster, Robert Lewellyn, B. Rosenfield, W. G. Weir. Thomas Mooney was elected President. By a report presented it appeared that the Society has now assets in mortgages and cash, amounting to quarter of a million of dollars. We are pleased to observe that Mr. Mooney's services in his former capacity of Secretary have been recognized and rewarded by his promotion to the Presidency of this flourishing institution. We are convinced the members will find that this gentleman is the "right man in the right place."

ANNIVERSARY BALL.—The second anniversary of the 6th (German) Regiment Infantry will be celebrated by a grand ball, concert, prize-shooting, etc., at Hayes's Park, on Sunday next. This affair bids well to be a first-rate entertainment, and any one desiring a good day's amusement, cannot do better than go and have a pleasant time.

M. Erdan, the correspondent of the *Temps* in Italy, writes from Naples on May 28, that the Vegezzi negotiations have had the effect of encouraging the priests to treat the laity with the old audacity which they had long been obliged to give up. He saw a priest strike a young man for not taking off his hat to a Catholic procession, and he heard with his own ears several priests call out, "Kill him, kill him!" The young man, seriously hurt, was taken to an hospital. A priest and a beadle are arrested for the assault.

A COOL ROBBER.—A popular young actress at Cherbourg, a few nights since, on returning home from the theatre, found the door of her apartment forced open, and on entering met a man who exclaimed, "Madame, you arrive opportunely. I am one of your neighbors, and having head a strange noise in your apartment, I was coming down to ascertain the cause, when I saw a man run out and make his escape, leaving your effects in the state you see them." The artiste looked round and perceived that her drawers and boxes had been broken open, and that from one of them a valuable diamond cross had been taken. She then asked the stranger if he would be able to recognize the thief, and as he replied in the affirmative she begged him to start in pursuit, and, if he could not overtake the fellow, to give a description of him to the police. The man said he would willingly render her that service had he not to work all night to finish a job which was to give him the means of buying bread for his children next day. How much shall you get for the job?" asked the lady. "Ten francs," said the man. "Well, then," said she, "here is a napoleon, so leave your work and help me to recover my cross." The man took the money with seeming reluctance, and hastily departed, having succeeded not only in robbing the lady, but in obtaining a reward to catch the thief. Of course he has not been seen since.

A letter from Mazzini, recommends the Italian question "to be put before that of Rome," and preaches "immediate war upon Austria."

The sale of M. De Morny's picture gallery is over, and the total amount stated to be realized is 1,686,820f—(upwards of £67,000.)

LOOK OUT.—The renowned acrobatic "Buislay" family will arrive by the next steamer.

[Translated for THE HEBREW.]

ADDRESS DELIVERED MAY 25th, BY M. A. CREMIEUX, BEFORE THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE ISRAELITISH ALLIANCE.

GENTLEMEN:—I am called upon for an address. The circumstances which surround us, after a year's interval, offer, without doubt, subjects for a discourse which would not be without interest; but I prefer to address you simply in a few words, which I pray you to regard, as suggested by the aspect of this Assembly. I wish that your hearts may respond to my sentiments. Yes, it is the sight of this Assembly, where, by an unexpected happiness, ladies have come in such large numbers to embellish our meeting and give it such a charming attraction which inspires me with a new thought to develope. I am about to speak to you of our religious history, placing the women in the first rank—the women, who, in guiding our infancy, make well educated and useful men. Who, if not the mother, could bring up the child from its earliest infancy before it can enter the schools?

Woman, the companion of our existence, the happiness of our life; woman, whom God created that she might be our joy and our pride. Without woman, there would be no family—no social organization. Gentlemen, what would become of us without the women? (Laughter and applause.) Let us take, then, the Bible and see what *role* woman has taken in our history. After having pronounced the fiat, "Let there be light," God uttered these delightful words: "It is not good that man should be alone." Man was not alone, however. In the six days in which it pleased Him to employ in the grand work of the creation, God had spread all the riches of the field before man, and made him king of them—all those prodigies and wonders, which should, at the moment which he had indicated, disperse and multiply themselves throughout the universe—but to the creation there still lacked a last and ravishing creature—to man was wanting woman. And God caused a deep sleep to fall upon man, and softly, in his slumber, he took from him two ribs, of which he made woman. Touching and marvellous thought! Man and woman are completed, one from the other, and but from one. Woman is but ourselves—created our equal. Why should we wish her to be our inferior? Behold her, then, our help-mate, our friend.

Let us continue our history. We are upon the ground. We advance: In the first days when God chose a man called Abraham, who should be the founder of three great peoples, He had given him to wife Sarah. She smiled when, at the age of ninety, an angel visited her and announced that she would give birth to a son whose posterity should be more numerous than the sands of the sea. This son espoused Rebecca—Rebecca, whose name has become the symbol of purity and candor. Behold this graceful girl who gives to Eliezer the limpid water from her pitcher to refresh his wearied limbs. She will one day cause to be laid upon the head of Jacob, her youngest son, the paternal blessing which the oldest should receive; she will assure the dominion of Jacob by causing him to pass before Esau, and Jacob will take Rachel to wife. Is there anything more touching than this love of Jacob at the feet of Rachel? To give her hand, it was necessary to wait fourteen years—he will wait. It is a fine thing to wait fourteen long years to get married. (Laughter.) God will bless this union with two children, who will represent virtue upon the earth;—one, Benjamin, a child innocent and pure, who will be the consolation of his father's declining years; the other, Joseph, that high and noble character, who will save his brethren and harden them. Rebecca and Rachel, two types of character full of poetry, and whose names, even at this day, offer to the world the most graceful traits.

Let us continue: From the midst of a great nation it has pleased God to choose a small people. The children of the Patriarchs have become slaves, subjected to the vilest toil, despised and trampled under foot; they will become an immortal nation. The greatness of this nation is in the designs of the Almighty. He brings them up out of Egypt, from which the king pursues them, and the first day of their existence is revealed to them by the miracle of the Red Sea. Moses and the women of Israel then chant the sublime song. Splendid conception! unsurpassed in the literature of any nation. But the women of Israel, will they not have their *role* in the beautiful ceremonies? Moses has scarcely finished, when Miriam steps forth—Miriam the prophetess, the sister of Aaron. She takes the tambour, and, at the head of her companions, inspired in her turn, sings:

"Let us sing unto the Lord who hath conquered; who hath triumphed! Men and horses He bath swallowed up in the sea."

Let us take a few steps in advance in this great history which unfolds itself before our eyes.

We are at the ephod of the Judges. A king of Canaan oppresses the Jews who have abandoned the faith of God. A prophetess again appears, and by her mouth God addresses him and says to him: "Arise and walk; take ten thousand men of the tribes Napthali, and of Zebulon, and go and crush the enemy." Barak is *a brave man*, but Deborah is a *great* woman. Barak says, "If you will go with me, I will go; if not, I will remain." She replied, "I will not fail; but you will gain no honor from your undertaking, for the Eternal will overthrow the enemy by the hands of a woman." Sisera, who led the Cananitish host, and who it was necessary to conquer, was a wicked man—a wretch, a tiger, a Mouravieff of our day. Barak marches, and the formidable army of Sisera vanishes. All perish—all. One alone escapes. It is he—it is Sisera who has fled; for the most wicked are ever the most cowardly. Worn out by fatigue, he arrives at the tent of Israel. "Save me," cried he. "Enter—my whole house is at your service." "I am thirsty; my breast is burning." "Here is milk—drink." "Fatigue overcomes me." "Here is a couch—repose." The General sleeps; he has bathed himself in blood, and he dreams of victory. The great woman siezes a nail and a hammer, places it upon the tent of the wretch; she strikes, and he dies. Here we see two women before two men—Deborah, before Barak; Jael, before Sisera. God gave the superiority to the woman.

On one occasion the Jewish people were to be decimated; it is still a woman who comes to save us. Oh, we have many great women in our history. In the picture which represents Judith and Holofernes. We admire the heroism of this woman, who is about to attack and slay this monster.

Shall we cite another woman who has rescued us? It is Esther—Esther, beautiful as Rebecca, lovely as Rachel. God inspired her. Behold! frightened at the thought of the duty which she must fulfill, she trembles; but she nerves herself to the ordeal in obedience to her cruel commands. The wicked Haman had obtained from Ahasuerus an order for the destruction of the Jews in the one hundred

d twenty-seven provinces of his kingdom. hese are all to be stained with the blood of e Hebrews. God, who does not wish the ccomplishment of this deed, puts into the ind of the king the idea of making his wife, ashti, appear naked before his courtiers. She fuses, and is repudiated. In her place ap ears before Ahasuerus modesty and simplicity. e conceives for Esther the most ardent love. he intercedes for her brethren before the vereign of the East—alone, and suppliant efore him. She advances, and Haman disap- ears, and the Jews are rescued from the im- ending danger, because nothing can make the ews disappear from the earth. The people of od cannot be extinguished. (Applause.)

If we take now the Jewish women in our n Society, let us ask if we should not give em, in our own time, all the influence which right belongs to them—if they will not aid to accomplish the high destiny that awaits We have in our beloved France all our hts, and God wills that we should use them bly. Then, if you wish that our men should pure, exalt the women; tell them all we ex- t of them; render homage to their intelli- ce, and to their domestic virtues. The thers! Do you realize, Sirs, all the exquisite sibilities which exist in the heart of a other? Yes, we love our children; a father's art lives but in them. But the mother, she ars her infant during nine months in her mb, with what anxiety! In the terrible ins of childbirth, see her; the child has ut- ed its first cry, the mother's face glows with first smile. Eighteen years roll on, during ich she has no thought but for this fruit of a sband's love. As a sister, she waits upon protects the younger brother; as a wife, it her husband she must tend whenever he feels need of her care; and you know well that t need makes itself felt very often. (Laughter.) ell, we who owe everything to our sisters, our wives, to our mothers, let us not fear to ce them on our own level, and give them our nfidence. See the workman, worn out with hours' labor, he returns home wearied in evening; his wife, too, works during the y, but when her husband comes home, her tigue exists no more. His evening meals aits him; his children jumps upon his knees; children—it is she who brings them up—it she who will teach them the love of duty.

TO BE CONTINUED.

Die Oper in der Academy of Music.

Am Mittwoch, den 2. August, wurde Verdi's so r beliebte Oper „der Maskenball" vor einem raus glänzenden und bis auf den letzten Raum füllten Hause zum fünftenmale gegeben. Wir en bereits in einem frühern Berichte über den sikalischen Werth dieser Oper Ausführliches ge- n und fanden bei der diesmaligen Wiederho- g unser Urtheil darin bestätigt, daß dieses Werk en manchen Oberflächlichkeiten auch manche ne gediegene Nummern von tiefem musikali- n Werth aufzuweisen hat.

Signorina Brambrilla als Amelia entwickelte die künstlerischen Vorzüge, welche diese Dame vortheilhaft auszeichnen und welche sie mit so lem Geschmack zu verwenden weiß.

Die Besetzung des Pagen durch Signorina ncia war nicht geeignet, der Partie größern rth zu verleihen, namentlich, wenn man Ge- beit hatte, Miß Phillips in dieser Rolle zu se- Weder im Gesange noch viel weniger im Spiel te sie, auch nur annähernd diejenige meister- e Vollendung erreichen, mit der Miß Phillips Partie zu beherrschen weiß.

Die liebenswürdige Bereitwilligkeit, mit der Miß illips die sehr dankbare Partie des Pagen ab- ben und dafür die wenig hervorragende der brsageren übernommen hat, kann bei einer nstlerin von ihrer Bedeutung nicht genug aner- nt werden. In der Darstellung der Ulrica be- sie wiederum, daß sie jede, auch scheinbar un- utende Aufgabe mit künstlerischer Gewissen- igkeit erfaßt und jeden, auch den geringsten ment benutzt um ein naturgetreues Bild darzu- en.

Der „Ricardo" des Sig. Sbriglia sowie der enato" des Sig. Orlandini sind als gute Lei- gen bekannt.

Die Oper ging in ihren einzelnen Theilen sowie Ganzen recht gut, das Publikum war sehr an- gt und beehrte die Sänger durch mehrfachen rvorruf und reiche Blumenspenden.

BORN.

this city, July 30, to the wife of S. I. Simon, a son.
Stockton, July 30, to the wife of J. Backman, a daugh-

this city, Aug. 2, the wife of A. Rosenthal, a son.
Sacramento, July 30, to the wife of William C. Meyers, ghter.
this city, July 20, to the wife of P. Stern, a son.

DIED.

this city, July 27, Mrs. Amelia Hyman, a native of and, aged 60 years

THE GREAT ACROBATIC

UISLAY FAMILY!

WILL ARRIVE NEXT STEAMER.

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NSURANCE COMPANY
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ARINE INSURANCE
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Now Prepared to Issue Policies on
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....AND....
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THE MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.
CE—NO. 436 CALIFORNIA STREET.
J. HUNT, President.
RALSTON, Secretary. au4-3m

NOTICE.

OTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT A REW FREE SCHOOL" will be opened on or the 1st of September next—of which, er notice will be duly given. By order.
IS. MATTHIAS, Sec. *pro tem.*

New Advertisements.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

BY AUTHORITY OF THE SECRETARY of the Treasury, the Undersigned has assumed the General Subscription Agency for the sale of United States Treasury Notes, bearing seven and three-tenths per cent. interest, per annum, known as the

SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN,

These Notes are issued under date June 15th, 1865, and are payable three years from that time, in currency, or are convertible, at the option of the holder, into

U. S. 5-20 SIX PER CENT.

GOLD BEARING BONDS.

These bonds are now worth a premium of nine per cent. including gold interest from November, which makes the actual profit on the 7-30 loan at current rates, including interest, about ten per cent. per annum, besides its EXEMPTION FROM STATE AND MUNICIPAL TAXATION, WHICH ADDS FROM ONE TO THREE PER CENT. MORE, according to the rate levied on other property. The interest is payable in currency, semi-annually, by coupons attached to each note, which may be cut off and sold to any bank or banker.

The interest amounts to

One cent per day on a		$50 note.
Two cents	"	$100 "
Ten cents	"	$500 "
Twenty cents	"	$1,000 "
One Dollar	"	$5,000 "

Notes of all the denominations named will be promptly furnished upon receipt of subscriptions. This is

THE ONLY LOAN IN MARKET

now offered by the Government, and it is confidently expected that its superior advantages will make it the

GREAT POPULAR LOAN OF THE PEOPLE.

Less than $300,000,000 of the loan authorized by the last Congress, are now on the market.

This amount, at the rate at which it is being absorbed, will all be subscribed for within four months, when the notes will undoubtedly command a premium, as has uniformly been the case on closing the subscriptions to other Loans.

In order that citizens of every town and section of the country may be afforded facilities for taking the loan, the National Bank, State Banks, and private Bankers throughout the country have generally agreed to receive subscriptions at par. Subscribers will select their own agents, in whom they have confidence, and who only are to be responsible for the delivery of the notes for which they receive orders.

JAY COOKE,
Subscription Agent, Philadelphia.
March 25, 1865. my5

ADDENDUM,

PER OVERLAND TELEGRAPH:

PHILADELPHIA, May 17th, 1865.

. 2d Series all sold, Commenced on 3d Series. Two Hundred and Thirty Miliions (230,000,000) precisely like other two Series, except dated 15th July, and Government reserves the right to pay six per cent. in Gold instead of 7-30 Currency.

JAY COOKE,
Subscription Agent, Philadelphia.

CITY OF LYONS.

NEW LACE STORE,

646 SACRAMENTO STREET,
Near Kearny, SAN FRANCISCO.

J. MERZBACH,

Takes the liberty to inform his friends and the Ladies of San Francisco especially, that he has taken the sole management of the above named place into his own hands, and that he keeps constantly on hand and sells at the lowest rates,

REAL LACES,

Hosiery, White Goods,
A Full Assortmynt of
LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS,
EMBROIDERIES,
Ladies' Undergarments, Etc.
Genuine Alexander Kid Gloves.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF MILINERY GOODS ALWAYS ON HAND.

NEW GOODS RECEIVED BY EVERY STEAMER.

Mr. Merzbach would respectfully invite the Ladies of this city and suburbs to call at his store and examine his large assortment of New Goods before purchasing elsewhere.

☞ Remember the place—
NO. 646 SACRAMENTO STREET,
je30-2m Near Kearny.

PACIFIC
LAGER BEER
..AND..
Bowling Saloon,
PACIFIC ST., BET. KEARNY AND DUPONT.

I take the pleasure to inform my friends and all lovers of the health restoring exercise of bowling, that I have re-opened the above place, and re-fitted it anew. Two excellent American and two German Alleys are at the service of the friends of this muscle strengthening exercise.

☞ The bar is always supplied with the best of Wines and Segars. Call All:
NICHOLAS HŒHLER, Proprietor,
JOHN A. FRICKER, Business Manager, au4

Gosnell's Hair Brushes.

DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTORY IN London, for sale at
NEWMAN BROTHERS',
jy7 Nos. 406 and 408 Battery St.

New Advertisements

GRAND CELEBRATION
....OF THE....
SECOND ANNIVERSARY
...OF THE...
SIXTH (GERMAN) REGIMENT INFANTRY,
...AT...
Hayes' Park,
...ON...
SUNDAY, AUGUST 6th.

The regiment will parade through the town at noon, and go to Hayes' Park on the Market Street Railroad cars, where a Review of the Regiment will take place.

The Sixth Regiment Band will play Concert Music in the Park, and at the same time Dancing will be going on in the Hall.

There will be a PRIZE SHOOTING on eight targets, prepared for the accommodation of the general puplic. Value of Prizes, $250.

There will also be a RAFFLE at the Hall for a number of Prizes, presented to the Regiment by its friends.

A Carrousel for children will be expressly put up on this occasion in the Park.

THE ANNIVERSARY BALL

Of the Regiment will commence at 8 o'clock P. M., at the Hall. At the same time Hayes' Park will be illuminated.

The Market Street Cars, and the Kearny Street Cars, will run all night, and the Oakland Ferry Boat will make an extra trip on Sunday evening.

It being the desire of the Arrangement Committee to make this the most recherche Festival the Regiment has ever held, they therefore respectfully invite the friends of the Regiment and their families, as well as the public generally, with the assurance that nothing shall be left undone for the amusement of the guests, and that none but respectable persons shall be admitted to the Hall or Grounds on that day

Tickets of Admission..... Fifty Cents.
To be had of the

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS:

Col. F. G. E. Tittel,	Capt. S. Lion,
Lt. Col. H. Hasbach,	Capt. D. Von Senden,
Major P. Sessor,	Capt. H. C. Mund,
Capt. J. Ohenauer,	Capt. J. Sneider,
Capt. C. Wochatz,	Capt. R. Meiners,
Capt. F. Michaells,	Capt. L. Schulze
Lieut. Charles Goger,	au4

FIFTH
INDUSTRIAL FAIR!

Notice to Exhibitors!

THE PAVILION IS NOW OPEN, AND Exhibitors should enter their articles intended for exhibition immediately, as there will be no postponement of the day of opening.

By order of the Executive Committee.
GARDNER ELLIOTT, Superintendent.
au4

WILSON'S
MASTODON!
CHAMPION
Circus of the World!
Will Perform for a Short Season,
On the Lot Adjoining International Hotel,
...COMMENCING...
THURSDAY EVENING, AUGUST 3d.

Ella Zoyara, Mr. James Cook,
Messrs. Ross and Carlo, Senor Olma,
Mr. Wm. Worrell, Mme. Elouise,
Mr. John Barry, Master Austin,
La Petite Gemma, Miss Anmeran,
George Peoples, Master Tomasito,
Senor Orlandino, Master Henriquez,
AND A HOST OF GENERAL PERFORMERS,
Together with the Celebrated
DOGS AND MONKEYS,
TRAINED HORSES,
PONIES AND MULES.
Jed Wilson's Celebrated Brass Band!

All in one Grand Pavilion, with Arm Chairs, Cushioned Seats, and all the Luxuries of a first-class Theatre.

☞ Grand Matinee for Families, on Saturday Afternoon, at 2 o'clock.
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A RECENT
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HIGHLY USEFUL INVENTION.
The Petroleum Stove,
Which Cooks, Washes and Irons Without Wood, Coal, or Gas.

Does the work easier, quicker, and better than any other known method, and with less expense; and in its use, without a radiator, it does not perceptibly affect the temperature of the room; while with a radiator it can be most successfully applied to the heating of appartments.

It is Perfectly Free from Soot, Ashes and Smoke, and emits no unpleasant odor when in operation.

Call and Examine it at
NO. 316 MONTGOMERY STREET,
Where it is for sale by
BULLARD & BATTLES,
au4 Proprietors for the State of California.

New Advertisements.

GRAND
MASS MEETING
AT
PLATI'S HALL..

ALL PERSONS, IRRESPECTIVE OF PARTY or Personal Preferences for Aspirants to high political distinction, are requested to attend a meeting of Citizens, on the evening of FRIDAY, 4th inst., at PLATT'S HALL, to give expression to the well-known sentiment of the MASSES in this community, in opposition to the movement which has been started in the local POLITICAL Conventions of Sacramento, and some other Counties in this State, in favor of the repeal of the "Specific Contract Law" by the next Legislature.

Let the demonstration be a LARGE ONE—one such as will be seen and felt in the right direction for the issue is one of great importance to ALL CLASSES of the community, except the MERE SPECULATORS and TRADING POLITICIANS

☞ Let the WORKING MASSES be SEEN and HEARD, in their true strength, on this occasion, for it is THEIR BEST INTEREST which now seems to be most in jeopardy.

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To the Lovers of Sport.

GUS,

LONG AND FAVORABLY KNOWN IN CONnection with the
SHOOTING GALLERIES.
At the WILLOWS, begs to inform his friends and the shooting public that he is ever ready to
SHOOT A FRIENDLY MATCH
With any and all comers. Always on hand, a good supply of
Turkeys, Chickens, and Pigeons,
SPECIAL NOTICE.—The proprietor would also respectfully inform the
Lovers of the Invigorating Game of Ten Pins,
That in order to keep pace with the time, he has REDUCED THE PRICE TO
Twenty-five Cents per Game. au4-1m

H. W. SCHMIDT,
CHEMIST
AND
Apothecary,
HAS MADE IT HIS SPECIAL occupation to compound Physician's Prescriptions, and for that purpose constantly keeps on hand the purest Drugs and Chemicals, etc., at the

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Einbezahltes Garantie Capital
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☞ Wir erlauben uns, dem Publikum anzuzeigen, dass wir mit Anwælten und Geschættshæusern in allen Theilen Deutschlands und den Hauptstædten Europa's in Verbindung getreten und dadurch in den Stand gesetzt sind, Rechts Geschæfte aller Art in Europa prompt und zuverlæssig zu besorgen insbesondere Forderungen zu erheben und, wenn noethig, gerichtlich zu betreiben, Auszahlungen an allen Plætzen zu machen, Erbschaft-Angelegenheiten zu reguliren u. s. w.
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in Summen von fuenf Dollars und aufwærts und
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werden nach allen Plætze Europa's besorgt und deren puenkliche Ablieferung garantirt von
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From $2,000 to $40,000 Each.

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House and Lot on Fremont Street near Harrison.

Two Fine Brick Houses on north side Sutter, near Mason street.

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House on Pine Street near Taylor, with fine Flower Garden.

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Two Houses on Hyde street near Pine; one on Leavenworth, near Sacramento.

Fine Business Property on Sacramento street, paying $250 per month.

Large and Small Properties in all parts of the city.

In Oakland and Brooklyn Homestead Properties by the Block or by the Acre.

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WM. P. TAAFFE,
IMPORTER AND JOBBER
OF
Dry Goods,
107 Battery Street,
BETWEEN CALIFORNIA AND PINE,
(REESE'S BLOCK.) fe10-t

Federal License Tax.

Bekanntmachung,

Collectors Office.
Erster District, California.

Vereinigte Staaten Innere Revenue.

Es wird hiermit bekannt gemacht, daß ich von dem Assessor dieses Districts eine Liste der Licensen für das Jahr 1865 erhalten habe und daß die Steuern für dieselben jetzt völlig und zahlbar sind.

Alle Personen, welche irgend ein Gewerbe, Geschäft oder Handwerk treiben, müssen, dem Gesetz vom 30. Juni 1864, amendirt durch das Gesetz vom März 1865 gemäß, Licens lösen, und wollen davon Nachricht nehmen, daß ich von Montag, den 24. Juni 1865 an bis Mittwoch, den 2. August 1865 inclusive, die Collection besagter Steuern in der Office der Innern Revenue in der Stadt San Francisco besorgen werde.

Alle Personen, welche es versäumen, die ihnen auferlegte Steuer in der angegebenen Zeit zu bezahlen, haben eine Strafe von weiteren zehn Prozent auf den Betrag derselben zu zahlen.

Frank Soule, Collector.
Officestunden von 9 Uhr Vormittags bis 4 Uhr Nachmittags. jl28-1m

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CLOTHING.

S. HAAS & CO.,

428 MONTGOMERY ST., Near Sacramento,

Are Selling their Large Stock of

Fashionable Clothing,

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GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS.

..AT..

REMARKABLE LOW PRICES.

Call and Examine them. mr24-tf

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Groceries and Provisions,

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☞ Choice Brands of Isthmus Butter received by very steamer. je23

C. RHINE,

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P. R. O'BRIEN,

PRACTICAL PLUMBER AND GAS-FITTER

NO. 641 MARKET STREET,

McFadden's Block, Nearly Opposite Montgomery.

Chandeliers and Fixtures,

GARDEN HOSE, HOSE FIXINGS, Etc.,

ALWAYS ON HAND.

Also, Coal Oil Lamps, Chimneys, Globes Globes, Burning Fluids, Etc. jy14-1m

---

☞ Von morgen (Donnerstag den 13. Juli) ab, werden wir eine

„Wochen-Ausgabe der Abend Post"

herausgeben, welche jeden Donnerstag erscheint und 28 Spalten Lesestoff enthält, worin die interessantesten Artikel und neuesten Berichte der täglichen Ausgabe ausgewählt werden sollen. Das Blatt eignet sich sowohl zur Versendung nach dem Innern, als für den Osten und Europa und sind die Abonnementspreise folgende:

Ein Jahr	$4.00
Sechs Monate	2.50
Drei Monate	1.50
Einzelne Nummern	12 1-2 Cents

Das Porto ist vom Empfänger zu bezahlen.

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Those that wish to procure GOOD WINES, TEAS, and COFFEE, Etc., Etc., CHEAP—can have their wants supplied by calling at FRANCIS C. BELDEN & Co.'s, 613 Sacramento Street, Two Doors West of Parrott's Bank. fe3

Bernard B. Steinbrink,

Importeur und Händler von

Schreibmaterialien, Geschäftsbüchern, &c.,

No. 35 Zweite Straße.

Europäische und Atlantische Zeitungen und Magazine, welche ich direct importire, liefere ich Abonnenten auf das Pünktlichste in's Haus zu den billigsten Preisen.

Bestellungen vom Lande werden prompt besorgt.

Adressire Post Office San Francisco.

Lodge Seals and Engraving of every description neatly executed by

B. B. Steinbrink.

ALBERT KUNER,

Seal Engraver.

Society and Masonic Seals Executed

In the best manner.

621 WASHINGTON STREET

San Francisco. de25 tf

TO THE LADIES!

New Store! New Goods! Cheap Prices!

The Undersigned has the pleasure to announce to his friends and patrons that he has opened a new store at

NO. 318 KEARNY STREET,

Between Pine and Bush, SAN FRANCISCO,

Where he has on hand a large stock of

Ladies' Fancy Goods!

Consisting of White Goods, Laces, Worsteds, Ribbons, Buttons, Stockings, Trimmings,

ALEXANDER'S KIDD GLOVES,

And a large stock of other Fancy Goods too numerous to mention.

☞ Garibaldi's and all kinds of Laces and Worsted Work manufactured at the shortest notice.

Customers who will honor me by a call can be assured that they will find real bargains, and that they will be served with the utmost promptness.

E. GOLDSMITH,

No. 318 Kearny Street, Bet. Pine and Bush.

je16-3m

O. F. von RHEIN & CO.,

Employment

AND

REAL ESTATE AGENTS,

105 Montgomery St., near Sutter, San Francisco,

Furnish all kinds of

Male and Female Help.

House Servants, Laborers, Mechanics, &c., &c. Sell all kinds of Business Places for Cash, Procure Partners, Collect Rents, Let Houses, Negotiate Loans, &c., &c. jy28

James A. Donohoe, San Francisco. | Eugene Kelly, New York.

DONOHOE, KELLY & CO.,

SAN FRANCISCO,

EUGENE KELLY & CO.,

NEW YORK,

BANKERS.

Exchange on New York

BANK OF LONDON, LONDON,

BANK OF IRELAND.

jl8 tf

HENTSCH & BERTON

BANKERS.

DRAWS EXCHANGE IN SUMS TO SUIT ON

De Rham & Co.	New York.
Melly, Forget & Co.	Liverpool.
Morris Prevost & Co.	London.
Hentsch, Lutscher & Co.	Paris.
G. de Blonay & Co.	Paris.
Mussard, Andeoud & Co.	Paris.
Mirabaud, Paccard & Co.	Paris.
Pillet, Willet & Co.	Paris.
Hentsch & Co.	Geneva (Switz.)
Commercial Bank of Geneva.	Geneva.
Lombard, Older & Co.	Geneva.
A. & L. Galopin Bros.	Geneva.
Ph. Roget & Son.	Geneva.
Schickner, Bros.	Berlin.
Lutteroth & Co.	Hamburg.
B. Metzler, Sons & Co.	Frankfort a. M.

Purchase certificates of deposits, bonds and general securities at current rates. Receive deposits and transacts a general banking business.

An assay office is attached to the bank, and liberal advances will be made on precious metals assayed by them. oc28-1m

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DRAFTS ON

Berlin,	Munster,
Stettin,	Frankfort a'M.,
Konigsberg.	Weimar,
Posen,	Leipzig.
Breslau,	Prag,
Cologne,	Vienna,
Elberfeld,	Triest,

And Other German Cities.

ARE FURNISHED AT THE

Prussian Consulate,

San Francisco, by

H. HANSSMANN.

220 Front street.

DRAFTS ON

London,
Hamburg,
Bremen,
Berlin,
Frankfort

In Sums to Suit,

BY

MORRIS SPEYER,

526 Washington street,

mr31-3m

JACOB ZECH'S

Piano Manufactory

Is still at the Old Place,

NO. 416 MARKET STREET,

East of Sansome, up stairs.

To the many Prizes already awarded to me for my Pianos, is now added that of the Mechanic's Fair in San Francisco, held 1864.

I hereby recommend my instruments to the Public. JACOB ZECH.

DR. LIBBEY,

OF

EXTENSIVE DENTAL PRACTICE,

Will execute, in every department of his profesion,

Artificial Teeth, Plugging, Etc

As well and at as low rates as any other First-Class Dentist in the State.

Office, No. 224 Montgomery Street,

Directly opposite the Russ House Hall Door.

my26-3m

. CARSON,

CARD ENGRAVER

SACRAMENTO STREET,

Cor. of Montgomery, Under Donohoe, Kelly & Co.'s Bank,

SAN FRANCISCO

WEDDING,
RECEPTION,
AT HOME, and
VISITING CARDS,
NOTARIAL SEALS and
DOOR PLATES,

Executed with Neatness and Dispatch.

je16

MRS. H. TISHLER,

NO. 39 SECOND STREET,

Opposite Jessie, SAN FRANCISCO,

MANUFACTURESS OF

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

☞ Plain Sewing of every description, Embroidery and Marking done to order.

All orders promptly attended to. jy21-3m

The Celebrated Dancers

M'LLE. CAROLINE ACOSTA AND MONS. WIETHOFF'S

DANCING ACADEMY.

M'lle Caroline Acosta and Mons. Wiethoff take this opportunity of informing the citizens of San Francisco that they are opening a PRIVATE DANCING ACADEMY for instruction in all styles of Dancing, both Society and Theatrical.

☞ Inquire at the International Hotel, from 12 to 4 o'clock. jy21

FOR PIANO-FORTE INSTRUCTION

THERE IS NO BOOK EQUAL TO IT.

Is the remark of every one who has had any experience with Richardson's New Method, the most popular, thorough and attractive volume of Studies, Examples and Exercises ever published. Price $3 75. Sent post-free. Sold by all Music Dealers. Oliver Ditson & Co., Publishers. Also, for sale by the Music Dealers of San Francisco. jy14-tf

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BUSWELL & Co.,

BOOKBINDERS, PAPER-RULERS,

AND

Blank-Book Manufacturers,

509 CLAY STREET and 508 COMMERCIAL STREET

Between Montgomery and Sansome, San Francisco.

ja29-tf

"Every Man in His Own

House, paying no rent," is the motto and mission of the CALIFORNIA BUILDING AND LOAN SOCIETY. All those who have joined the Society, and desired houses, have got them. Room enough for more houses and more members. The rule of the Society is: "First come, first served." Deposits received by the Society at the following rates:

Deposits "at call" 1 per cent. per month.

Deposits at six months 1½ per cent. per month.

Deposits on the Permanent Stock, 1½ per cent. per month.

All transactions in Gold Coin.

THOMAS MOONEY, Secretary.

Office, 406 Montgomery street, Opposite Wells, Fargo & Co.'s.

☞ Office open daily, and on Saturday evenings. au5 tf

CHARLES E. LANCASTER,

DENTIST,

913 DUPONT STREET, Bet. Washington and Jackson.

☞ Office Open Day and Night.

All Operations in Dentistry executed in a skillful and durable manner, and at Moderate Prices, to suit the times. no4-3m

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FRED. MORSCH,

House, Sign, Fresco and Ornamental

PAINTER,

540 California St.,

BELOW KEARNY. fe24-3m

Save Your Teeth!

E. F. BUNNELL, Rooms, 611 Clay Street: Do not have your Teeth Extracted. DR. BUNNELL pledges himself to save every tooth that aches from exposure of the nerve, and will refund the charge for the operation and extract the tooth free of charge in every case of failure. Teeth filled with gold, artistical bone, and gold lithodeon, and warranted.

Plate teeth on vulcanite base, the best material yet discovered; also, if preferred, on gold; either warranted to fit.

☞ N. B.—More than one thousand aching teeth have been saved consecutivey, without the loss of oue. de2

RELIEF! RELIEF!

INFALLIBLE PILE REMEDY.

Those who are afflicted with the PILES, and wish to be relieved of their suffering, would do well to call at

C. SICHEL'S

Hairdressing Saloon,

620 COMMERCIAL STREET.

A few doors above the United States Branch Mint.

my26

GEO. TIEMANN & CO.'S

New York Branch

SURGICAL AND DENTAL INSTRUMENT DEPOT AND TRUSS OFFICE,

NO. 218 MONTGOMERY STREET,

Opposite the Russ House.

☞ THE TRADE PROMPTLY SUPPLIED.

J. H. A. FOLKERS,

je2-4m SOLE AGENT.

GERMAN HERRINGS,

SMOKED HERRINGS,

LIMBURGER CHEESE,

GREEN CHEESE,

SWISS CHEESE,

CALIFORNIA HONEY, FRUITS, JELLIES AND JAMS, PICKLES IN VINEGAR,

EGGS, BUTTER, CHEESE,

LARD, ETC.

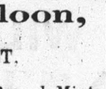
Goods Delivered Free of Charge.

Bartlett & Shaw,

NO. 76 WASHINGTON MARKET,

je23

"THE BIVALVE"



Oyster Saloon,

AND CHOP HOUSE,

NO. 640 MARKET STREET

THREE DOORS BELOW KEARNY ST.

W. NOLTING & W. SPREEN,

Have just opened this establishment, where they will be happy to meet their friends. Give us a call.

☞ Private entrance for Ladies, jy14

NOTICE.

J. IVANCOVICH & CO.,

WHOLESALE

FRUIT AND COMMISSION DEALERS,

Have removed from No. 420 Washington St., to

NOS. 405 and 407 DAVIS STREET,

Where they will keep constantly on hand a large assortment of Dry and Green Fruit. Orders solicited and promptly attended to. y14-3m

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PAUL NEUMAN,

Attorney at Law,

Rechts-Anwald,

OFFICE N. W. CORNER MONTGOMERY AND JACKSON STREETS,

SAN FRANCISCO. jy21-3m

HOTEL INTERNATIONAL

JACKSON STREET,

A Few Doors West from Montgomery street.

SAN FRANCISCO.

F. E. WEICANT, PROPRIETOR.

Rooms Rented Low at the TREMONT HOUSE.

no18-3m

H. HOESCH,

COFFEE AND DINING SALOON,

And Bakery,

NO. 614 CLAY STREET,

BETWEEN MONTGOMERY AND KEARNY STREETS

SAN FRANCISCO.

I. BERTUCCI & CO.'S

Italians' Restaurant,

512 Clay Street,

ADJOINING THE NEW CLAY STREET MARKET

San Francisco.

no4-3m

RUSSELL & CO'S

U. S. RESTAURANT

NO. 507 & 509 CLAY STREET,

Between Montgomery and Sansome,

SAN FRANCISCO.

J. M. RUSSEL | C. T. FOREST.

my19-1m WM. R. BOVEE, Assistant

F. KESMODEL'S

IMPROVED

Patent Trusses,

The undersigned having experimented for the last six years for the improving of TRUSSES, desires to call the attention of those in need of a reliable instrument to the following results obtained:

The most important part of a Truss consists in the pad being of a shape which, when pressure is applied will not check circulation of the blood. This is obtained by taking an accurate impression on the parts of each individual.

The pad is then made after the above model, of thin silver and being perforated over the whole surface, allows free ventilation and gives the parts a chance to recuperate.

The pad being adjusted to the spring, with ball and socket-joints, allows free motion of the body without altering the bearing of the pad.

I have also invented a spring with an adjustable joint, whereby the pressure can at any moment be increased or diminished.

F. KESMODEL.

Cutler and Surgical Instrument Maker,

No. 817 Kearny Street,

Between Jackson and Washington.

Dr. A. Wilhelm,

Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur,

No. 4 Brenham Place, Frank's Building.

OFFICE HOURS—From 8 to 9 A. M., from 2 to 4 and from 7 to 9 P. M. fe5 tf

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B. HAMBURGER, Successor to

HAMBURGER, BROS.,

Importer and Wholesale Dealer in

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,

BONNETS, EMBROIDERIES, YANKEE NOTIONS, ETC.,

306 and 308 SACRAMENTO STREET.

Bet. Battery and Front. SAN FRANCISCO.

All orders promptly attended to. jy24

KNICKERBOCKER

DRY GOODS

ESTABLISHMENT,

NO. 643 CLAY STREET,

Between Montgomery and Clay,

SAN FRANCISCO.

The undersigned would call the attention of the Ladies of San Francisco to his immense Stock of Dry Goods, of every description, which he will sell

AT LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER ESTABLISHMENT IN THE CITY.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S CLOAKS.

☞ Don't forget to call before purchasing elsewhere. **J. JOSEPH & CO.,**

my26-3m

REMOVAL.

HENRY NEWMAN,

Watchmaker and Jeweler,

Manufacturer of California Quartz Jewelry in all its Branches,

Has Removed from 126 Montgomery Street, to

NO. 13 SECOND STREET,

Near Market, SAN FRANCISCO.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY REPAIRED AND WARRANTED.

FAUST CELLAR

BEER AND BILLIARD SALOON,

Cor. Clay and Montgomery Sts.,

GEO. THIELE, PROPRIETOR.

jy28-3m

COMMERCIAL

Steam Printing House,

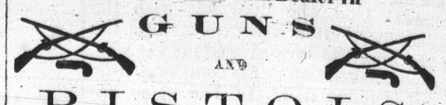
FRANCIS, VALENTINE & CO., Proprietors,

No. 517 CLAY STREET,

SAN FRANCISCO. jy28

I. C. E. KLEPZIG,

Manufacturer and Dealer in



GUNS

AND

PISTOLS,

Sporting Apparatus, Etc.,

Ammunition and Gun Materials,

733 WASHINGTON STREET,

ABOVE THE HALL OF RECORDS,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

☞ Repairing done in a workmanlike manner & the shortest notice. al13m

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SOMETHING NEW!!

WM. DICKMAN,

...OF THE...

Photographic Gallery

NAHL BROS. & DICKMAN.

121 MONTGOMERY STREET,

Has succeeded after many trials to bring the so-called Photo-Miniature or Sun Pictures on Porcelain to their greatest perfection. They are colored by the well-known artist Carl Nahl. Specimens of this new and beautiful style of picture can be seen at the gallery, No. 121 Montgomery street, between Bush and Sutter. jy21-3m

---

ENGELBERG & WAGNER'S

BAKERY & CONFECTIONERY

NO. 416 KEARNY STREET,

Between California and Pine.

☞ Orders for Wedding Cakes and Fine Confectionery will be promptly attended to.

☞ Always on hand Milk and Brown Bread jl29

THEODORE VOIZIN, GUSTAVUS RIS

Voizin, Ris & O.,

AUCTIONEERS

...AND...

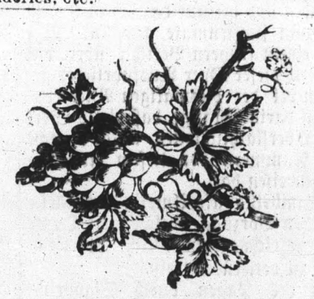
COMMISSION MERCHANTS

JOHN B. LUTHER.....Auctioneer

Nos. 217, 219 & 221 Sansome street,

Near California.

SALE DAYS.—Tuesdays and Fridays, catalogue sales of Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hardware, Fancy Goods, etc.—Thursdays, regular catalogue sale of American, French and English Dry Goods, Silks, Embroideries, etc.



G. Groezinger,

DEALER IN

NATIVE WINES AND BRANDIES,

BITTERS.

ALL KINDS OF LIQUORS AND FOREIGN WINES.

N. W. CORNER OE PINE AND BATTERY.

SAN FRANCISCO. jyl

INDUSTRIAL FAIR

Mechanics' Institute.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF AWARDS ON California Brandies, Cordials and Bitters; held September 28th, 1864.

First Premium Awarded to Squarza for Punches.

First Premium for Cordials.

First Premium for Squarza's Hygienic Bitters.

The Committee think this is a fit occasion not only to award to true merit, and stamp with verity an article (or articles) worthy of public confidence and patronage, but also to put their seal of condemnation upon VILLAINOUS COMPOUNDS, BASE IMITATIONS AND WORTHLESS COUNTERFEITS, which resemble the genuine only in their names.

Squarza's Punches, Cordials and Bitters,

on exhibition, declared them to be composed of the best material, and that the same were manufactured with science and utmost care.

The Committee, in their deliberation, had to rely entirely upon the numbers on the bottles; knowing nothing of the authors of either samples submitted to their examination, but were unanimous in their approbation of the one, and the condemnation of the other, Respectfully submitted,

DR. I. ROWELL, Professor of Chemistry,
DR. L. J. CZAPKAY,
FRANCIS C. BELDEN,
Committee.

de16

UNION SALT WORKS,

NOS. 308 AND 310 FRONT STREET,

Between Sacramento and Commercial Sts.

HAS TAKEN ALL THE 1ST PREMIUMS in this State for four years past; and is the only place where an article of good

TABLE OR DAIRY SALT

can be found—it being perfectly clean, dry and free from bad smell.

A. B. WINEGAR,

je9-3m Proprietor.

B. M. Atchison, | P. A. Rodgers.

B. M. ATCHISON & CO.,

DEALERS IN

Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Lard, Pickles,

CURED MEAT,

Honey and Cranberries,

Fresh Rancho Butter and Eggs received daily, and Eastern Butter by every steamer, Wholesale and Retail.

☞ Families supplied, and Goods delivered Free. Consignments solicited.

NO. 7 OCCIDENTAL MARKET.

Opposite Second Street, San Francisco.

jy14

REMOVAL.

ROBERT LIDDLE & CO

Gun and Rifle Makers;

....AND....

IMPORTERS OF ALL CLASSES OF SPORTING TACKLE.

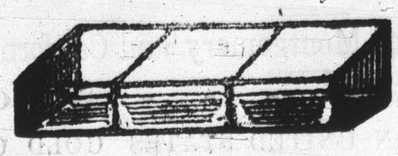
Have Removed to

538 WASHINGTON STREET,

Below Montgomery, SAN FRANCISCO.

jy21-1m

TEUBNER & HOFFMAN,
Show-Case



WAREROOMS,
NO. 431 KEARNY STREET,

Between Pine and California streets, San Francisco. Show-Cases made in every style—Silver-Plated, Rosewood, Mahogany, Walnut, etc. Old Show-Cases taken in exchange. de25 tf

WANTED.
500 More Subscribers
..FOR..
ATLANTIC AND EUROPEAN PAPERS
AND MAGAZINES,

Which will be delivered at the residences of subscribers at lowest possible rates.

Leave your orders at the store of

B. B. STEINBRINK,
No. 35 Second Street.

Or at the Office of THE HEBREW. my5

REMOVAL.
WALLER & JACOBI'S
OCCIDENTAL AUCTION STORE,
HAS REMOVED
From the Old Stand, 124 Montgomery Street,
TO 306 KEARNY STREET,
THREE DOORS FROM BUSH STREET

☞ THE LOW PRICE OF DRY GOODS, BOOTS, SHOES, etc., etc., will be continued as heretofore. ☜ je16

JOSEPH BIEN,
MACHINIST
322 COMMERCIAL STREET,
Between Battery and Front.

Hurrah! Hurrah! Hurrah!
..FOR THE..
MAMMOTH SALOON!

The only place (Saloon) in San Francisco where every visitor is served satisfactorily, is undoubtedly at

Kihlmeyer's
MAMMOTH SALOON!

Six elegant Billiard Tables, from the manufactory of P. Liessenfeld, are placed in this Saloon. Also, a Shooting Gallery, provided with the best Guns and Pistols, surpassing any other in the State of California. Also, an Oyster Stand, where the best of Oysters and other Refreshments can be obtained. The Mammoth BAR is as usual provided with the best Wines, Liquors, and Cigars, and a supply of the celebrated Philadelphia Lager Beer constantly on hand.

For the amusement of guests, good Music is provided, and Mr. Kihlmeyer, his barkeepers, etc., will wait on visitors. All are invited by

L. KIHLMEYER,
N. W. corner Jackson and Kearny Sts., Apel House
jy7

ORIGINAL HOUSE
BARBER SHOP AND BATHS,
533 SACRAMENTO STREET,

Opposite the office of the Pacific Mail S. S. Co.

CHRISTOPHER DIEHL, Proprietor.

The undersigned takes the liberty to inform his many friends and patrons that he has taken the sole management of the above establishment, in connection with the Bath House. Every customer honoring me with a call will receive the best attention. CHRISTOPHER DIEHL.
jy7-tf

REMOVAL.
WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.
Have Removed to
NO. 417 BATTERY STREET
je23-tf

Violin Taught.
P. B. ISAACS,
Teaches the Violin

By his Classical and Progressive Method, with astonishing success.

Those desiring instruction on that beautiful instrument will please call or send their orders to the address of

P. B. Isaacs, 735 Vallejo street.
my5-3m

E. BLOOMINGDALE & CO.,
Importers, Manufacturers, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Furniture
BEDDING MATTRESSES
&c., &c., &c.
THE TRADE SUPPLIED
At the Lowest Wholesale Rates.
Spring Beds
Of a very superior kind Made to Order.
NOS. 514, 516, & 518 WASHINGTON ST.,
Near Sansome, San Francisco. au

FRED'K ZECH,
PIANO-FORTE TUNER AND REPAIRER.

ORDERS TO BE LEFT AT 214 Post street, between Dupont and Stockton.
Melodeons Tuned and Repaired.
☞ All Orders promptly attended to. fe24

P. RICCI. A. CELLA
RICCI & CO.,
Manufacturers of
Punch of all Kinds,
And Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
WINES & LIQUORS
Punch:
Tip Top, Whisky, Cognac, Raspberry, Rum, Ladies' Charm, Coffee, Chocolate, Kirschwasser, Nectar, Florence Pleasure, Stomatical Bitters, Italian Vermouth Wine, Anti-Divorce, Kimmel, Appetizer (before dinner), **Pousse-Cafe** (after dinner).
talian, French, Spanish and Portuguese Wines, Ale, Porter, Champagne Cider (on draught and in bottles), Lager Beer, Cordials, Syrups and the Best Havana Cigars.
534 Commercial street,
Bet. Montgomery and Leidesdorff,
San Francisco. del8 tf

REMEMBER THE PIONEER.
☞ 912 ☜
Second-Hand Clothing and Furniture Bought and Sold.

WM. COHEN, 912 KEARNY STREET, BETWEEN Jackson and Pacific, pays the highest prices, in cash, for CAST-OFF CLOTHING of every description, male or female. Also SECOND-HAND FURNITURE, BOOTS, BOOKS, BLANKETS, JEWELRY, HATS, etc.

Ladies will be attended to by Mrs. COHEN. All orders punctually attended to.

P. S.—No business transacted from Friday, sundown, until Saturday, sundown. Private entrance for ladies. Wm. Cohen has no connection with any other store.

MINERVA HALL,
BEER, WINE & BILLIARD SALOON.
Cor. Kearny and California streets,
Up Stairs.

☞ Armory of the Sigel Rifles, Steuben Guard, San Francisco Tirailleurs, &c., &c.

COB KNELL, Proprietor

NEW YORK HOTEL
BILLIARD SALOON
Corner of Battery & Commercial
SAN FRANCISCO.

The undersigned takes pleasure to inform his friends and the public that he has entirely renovated the Billiard Saloon counected with the New York Hotel. The saloon now contains two of Strahle's best Billiard Tables, equal to any in the city.

The Best Wines and Liquors, are kept at the bar. Also Choice Brands of Havana Cigars—Kosher Liquors Etc. **M. LEVY, Proprietor.**

JOHN R. SIMS,
SUCCESSOR TO SIMS & FRAZER,
OREGON STREET,
Bet. Washington and Davis, and Front and Jackson.
Manufacturers of
FIRE-PROOF DOORS AND SHUTTERS,
BANK VAULTS, GRATINGS,
CEMETERY RAILINGS, ETC.

All orders from the interior, Oregon, Washington Territory, Vancouver's Island, British Columbia, or any place on the Pacific Coast, attended to with promptness and dispatch.

Mr. Sims appreciates the past liberal patronage of his friends, and trusts he may continue to merit it in the future. For the information of strangers, he would say, that he feels confident that his experience in his particular calling is surpassed by none on this Coast, which his superior work, sent to almost every town in California, Oregon, also Victoria and the Sandwich Islands, and to be seen on some of the best buildings in San Francisco, fully attest.

☞ A large assortment of Second-Hand Shutters on hand for sale at low rates. my26-3m

Philipp Freund. | **Adolph Falk.**
FREUND & CO.,
Importers and Retailers in
Blank-Books, Stationery,
Paper and Paper Bags, also Billiard Chalk, Playing Cards, Feather Dusters, Tooth-Picks, Etc., Wholesale and Retail.
NO. 511 CLAY STREET,
Between Sansome and Leidesdorff.

All orders for printing Billheads, Shipping Books and Envelopes, promptly attended to, at the lowest rates. iv7

To the Ladies!
MRS. WEBER,
MILLINER,
Takes the liberty to inform her many friends and customers that she has removed her establishment from No. 13 Kearny street, to her private residence
NO. 16 GEARY STREET.
Three doors from the Corner of Market, First brick house from the North Side,
Where she always has on hand a large variety of Millinery Goods of every description, and will sell the same lower than ever.
☞ Straw Hats cleansed and pressed with steam for 25 cents. jy21-Jt

Vulcan Iron Works Company,
[ESTABLISHED 1850.]
First, Natoma, and Fremont Streets.

IRON FOUNDERS, STEAM ENGINE AND LOCOMOTIVE BUILDERS, BOILER MAKERS, AND WORKERS IN SHEET IRON, BRASS, AND COPPER.

The Company are prepared to execute orders for all classes of Machinery and Boiler Work, such as Mining, Steamship, and Steamboat Machinery, Locomotives, Car Trucks, Car Wheels, Housings and Irons; and Flouring Mills, Quartz Mills, Sugar Mills, Saw Mills, Railroad Machinery and Manufacturing Machinery of every kind.

☞ Quartz Stampers, Shoes and Dies, of the best hard Iron, Quartz Screens of Russia Iron Punched to order. jy21

Immense Stock
OF
Boys' and Youths' Suits

The Only Place in California where
H. M. LOCKWOOD & CO.'S
CELEBRATED
CLOTHING
CAN BE FOUND.

☞ All the Latest Styles of our own manufacture received by every Steamer.

Good Reliable Goods and Low Prices.

H. M. LOCKWOOD & CO.,
del8 tf 624 Clay street.

MEYER MISH'S
Sample Rooms,
No. 420 COMMERCIAL STREET,
Bet. Sansome and Battery, SAN FRANCISCO.

BEST WINES AND LIQUORS,
Sold at Wholesale and Retail.

☞ Orders for Wines and Liquors filled with promptness and forwarded to any part of the city free of charge. de9-3m

DR. BRUNS,
Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur,
434 California street,
Between Montgomery and Sansome.
Office Hours—From 10 to 11 A., M., from 2 to 3 and 7 to 8 P. M. au5 tf

THE FIRST PREMIUM
FOR THE
BEST BREAD!
Received from the Mechanics' Fair of this Year!!

HEFTER'S BAKERY,
776 Folsom street.

Ladies should try my bread to convince themselves of the good quality of the same.
Families will be served daily with fresh Bread, Cakes and Pies. CHARLES B. HEFTER,
mr 776 Folsom street.

FOURTH PREMIUM.
CALIFORNIA
GOLDPENS

AT A REDUCED PRICE OF TEN PER CENT
Gold Medal and First Premium
AWARDED TO
W. B. J. KENNEY,
For the best California Made
GOLD PENS.
PREMIUMS AWARDED BY THE
American Institute, New York, 1844—Gold Medal and First Premium.
Ditto ditto 1848—Gold Medal and Diploma.
Maryland Institute, Baltimore, 1852—Silver Miedal and First Premium.
Mechanics' Institute, San Francisco, 1864—(the last Fair)—Gold Medal and First Premium.

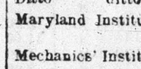
Manufactory and Sale Room—Armory Hall, cor. of Montgomery and Sacramento sts.—(Up-stairs.)
my12

BROOKS'S OLIVINA OIL,
For Coloring Red or Grey Hairs Without Washing.

This wonderful invention has in the short space of six months entirely superseded all the most famous hair dyes—it can be applied in one minute, with the greatest ease. For sale wholesale and retail, by
ROBERT F. BROOKS, Hair Dyer, Etc.
mr3 610 Washington street, San Francisco.

J. R. STEWART, E. T. PECK.
J. R. STEWART & CO.,
AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS
AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Groceries, Provisions, and Liquors,
No. 417 BATTERY STREET, Cor. Merchant,
Between Clay and Washington.
Sale Days: WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.
je16-tf

Notice to Shippers
..TO..
RED BLUFF.



ON AND AFTER SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 5th, the steamers of the California Steam Navigation Company,
WILL LEAVE
SACRAMENTO FOR RED BLUFF,
EVERY SATURDAY MORNING.
J. WHITNEY, JR., President.

GEO. B. HITCHCOCK & CO.
COUNTING HOUSE,
Bank and Insurance
STATIONERS,
413 & 415 Sansome St.
CORNER OF COMMERCIAL.
jy21

NOTICE.
TO THE GENTLEMEN OF SAN FRANCISCO.

PROF. STEWART, proprietor of the Boston Gymnasium, has taken rooms on Merchant street, (No. 530), to teach the art of Self-defense to all gentlemen who may wish to become acquainted with the different branches, such as sparring, fencing with the small sword, broadsword, the sabre, single stick and quarter-staff. Terms made known at the rooms. Hours from 8 to 12 A. M.; 1 to 10 P. M. P. STEWART, Proprietor.
jy28-1m

DR. M. SICHEL,
Surgeon & Dentist,
NO. 650 WASHINGTON STREET,
Near Kearny, San Francisco.

☞ Teeth Extracted by a new process, with the aid of Nitre of Ammonia, or Laughing Gas.

W. H. PILLNER,
Photographic Artist,
NO. 14 SECOND STREET.

Views Taken at the Shortest Notice, on the Most Reasonable Terms.

Cards Per Dozen - - - - - $2

No. 14 Second Street, San Francisco.
fc10-3m

A. CHIC & CO.,
First Premium Punches,
DEALERS IN
WINES AND LIQUORS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
WARRANTED TO BE THE BEST.

NO. 527 WASHINGTON STREET,
Two Doors Above Washington Market.
my19-3m

HARMONY HALL
Concert and Billiard Saloon,
Connected with a FINE SHOOTING GALLERY,
610 SACRAMENTO STREET,
Corner of Montgomery Street, San Francisco.

The Proprietors have made it their object to keep only the best kinds of Wines and Liquors, and will do their utmost to please their guests.

Music furnished (by the best Musicians) for Balls, Parties, Serenades, etc., at the shortest notice.

A Grand Concert every Evening.

An Extra fine Lunch served every day from 11 o'clock A. M.
je16-3m **WINKLER & SCHWARTZ.**

TEETH! TEETH!
$10,000 Wanted!
And in order to raise it as soon as possible, I will for three months perform Dental Operations at the following prices:

Gum Teeth, on Gold, full upper or lower sets, $60; Plain Teeth, on Gold, upper or lower sets, $50; One Tooth on Gold, $8 to 10; two teeth on gold, $10 to 12; three teeth on gold, $13; four teeth on gold, $16; six teeth on gold, $20; eight teeth on gold, $25; Gum teeth, on Platina, full upper or lower sets, $50; Plain Teeth, on Platina, upper or lower sets, $40; Block Gum Teeth, on Goodyear's Patent Rubber Vulcanized, full upper or lower sets, $25; Plain Teeth, on Rubber, full upper or lower sets, $15 to 20; One Tooth, on Rubber, $5; two teeth, on rubber, $7; three teeth, on rubber, $9; four teeth, on rubber, $10; six teeth, on rubber, $12 to 14; eight teeth, on rubber, $15; Teeth filled with Gold, $2; Teeth filled with Amalgam, $1; Teeth filled with Artificial Dentine, $1; Teeth Cleansed $1 to 1 50; Teeth Extracted 50 cents.
AND THE MAN DON'T LIVE THAT CAN DO IT BETTER.

N. B.—None but the Best materials used, and every operation warranted perfectly satisfactory.

DR. JOHN HEALD,
DENTIST,
Office, Montgomery Street, Corner of California.
Entrance on both streets.

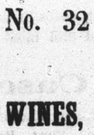
כשר כש
S. CANS,
Nos. 1 and 3 Clay Street Market.
DEALER IN BEEF, VEAL AND
MUTTON.
The best kinds of Meats always on hand, and delivered to customers in all parts of the city free of charge. my 19-3m

PETROLEUM OIL COMPANIES
ATTENTION.

MR. PRAG IS NOW PREPARED TO manufacture Petroleum, Hydraulic and Artesian Well Pipes, in the best workmanlike manner and at the lowest market rates. Having lately enlarged my stock of machinery for that branch of business, I am now prepared to fill all orders with despatch and guarantee satisfaction.
M. PRAGG,
Stove store, No. 125 Clay street, below Davis street. je30-3m

A. B. LEWIS,
No. 32 Geary Street---San Francisco
DEALER IN
WINES, LIQUORS, CORDIALS, ETC.
All of the best quality—for family use.

☞ Orders promptly attended to. je9-3m



C. & H. AND CARNES' CITY
Letter and Parcel Express,
AT LOOMIS' NEWS DEPOT,
COR. WASHINGTON AND SANSOME.
jy14

REMOVAL.
FR. PUTZMAN,
Dealer in Wines and Liquors,
Has Removed to
NO. 213 JACKSON STREET,
Between Front and Battery Streets.
jy14-3m

WM. WORTHINGTON,
House and Sign Painter
IMPORTER OF
PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, ETC.,
735 MARKET STREET,
Between Third and Fourth Streets,
jy14-3m SAN FRANCISCO.

A. F. BILAY,
Eureka Bowling Saloon
AT THE MISSION,
OPPOSITE THE RAILROAD STATION.
m31-1m

FURNITURE COVERING,

AND

NEW CURTAIN GOODS.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
312 California street,
HAAVE JUST IMPORTED A FINE STOCK OF
BROCATELLES, SATINS, PLUSHES, LASTINGS, REPS, DAMASKS,
And every variety of COVERINGS and CURTAIN MATERIAL of the
LATEST STYLES AND NEW DESIGNS.
au12 tf

JULIUS TAMMEYER,
Merchant Tailor,
NO. 325 BUSH STREET,
Between Kearny and Montgomery,
SAN FRANCISCO.

☞ Cleaning and Repairing done on the most reasonable terms. my29

EMILE V. SUTTER
Notary Public & Conveyancer
☞ 626 CLAY STREET, ☜
Between Montgomery and Kearny Streets,
SAN FRANCISCO.

Deeds, Mortgages, Leases, Powers of Attorney, Contracts, etc., drawn up with care. German, French and Spanish spoken. fe10

JOHN O'BRIEN. J. M. WARD
O'BRIEN & WARD,
EMPLOYMENT OFFICE.
610 MONTGOMERY STREET.
Bet. Merchant and Clay - - SAN FRANCISCO.

HOTELS, PRIVATE FAMILIES and EMPLOYERS of every description, promptly supplied with the best MALE and FEMALE HELP, WITHOUT TROUBLE OR EXPENSE. Only send order, or write by Mail or Express, to
ja7 tf **JOHN O'BRIEN & Co., San Francisco.**

PHILADELPHIA BREWERY,
Second street,
Corner of Folsom street, San Francisco.
THE BEST LAGER BEER IN THE STATE.
☞ The Country supplied at the most reasonable terms.
de25 tf HOELSCHER & WIELAND.

DR. BENNETT,

DENTAL SURGEON
(Successor to the late DR. PEARSON,)
NO. 653 CLAY STREET, (OLD NO. 178,)
SAN FRANCISCO.

You can get good work done at my office twenty per cent. cheaper than at any dentists on Clay street. Call and see our terms. no25-3m

WILLIAM TELL HOUSE,
BUSH STREET,
BETWEEN MONTGOMERY AND KEARNY
SAN FRANCISCO.
Martin Fenstermacher,
PROPRIETOR.

☞ Known to have the best table set. ☜
fe24-3m

REMOVAL.
MR. M. SHLOSS,
Returns his sincere thanks to the public for their liberal patronage during the past seven years and informs them that he has removed to
No. 138 Montgomery Street,
UNDER THE OCCIDENTAL.
Where he has opened a well assorted stock o
FANCY AND STAPLE
DRY GOODS,
The Most Complete Assortment of Millinery of the Latest Fashion.
Also, a large assortment of
CLOAKS OF LATEST STYLE.
PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.
☞ Please remember the number, 138 Montgomery street, under the Occidental Hotel.
my5-3m **M. SHLOSS.**

JAS. DONNELLY'S
FAMILY AND CRACKER BAKERY,
109 SANSOME STREET.

Ship, Navy, Pilot and Family Bread, Soda, Sugar, Boston, Butter and Picnic Crackers, Jenny Linds, Ginger Schnapps and Fancy Cakes, of all kinds always on hand.

City and Country Merchants, Hotel, Restaurant and Boarding-house Keepers are respectfully solicited to call and examine price and quality before giving their orders elsewhere. je23-1m

J. LELONG,
WHOLESALE CONFECTIONER,
NO. 413 DAVIS STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO.
MANUFACTURES ALL KINDS OF CANDIES
OF THE BEST MATERIALS,
AND WILL SELL AS LOW AS ANY OTHER HOUSE IN THE TRADE.
☞ Goods Warranted to Keep in Any Climate. ☜
Country orders promptly attended to. Dealers supplied on liberal terms. jy14

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The past week has been one of unprecedented success for the Opera troupe. Monday night witnessed a full house to hear "Il Trovatore," which was splendidly given, keeping the audience throughout the entire performance in unbounded delight. "Un Balls en Maschera" on Wednesday, was as quite a decided success. We are pleased to see the public at last show some appreciation of the musical enjoyment which has so long been soliciting their patronage and we trust that this support will continue to be encouraging enough to induce the management to prolong the Operatic season. "I Puritani" is announced for this evening. The announcement of "Faust" on Thursday for Signor Morelli's benefit was sufficient to crowd the house.

EUREKA THEATRE.—After demonstrating that Shaksperian plays can be effectively produced, and made to draw paying houses, Mr. Wheatleigh has for a time withdrawn "Twelfth Night" to make room for an original Irish drama, entitled "O'Brian, The Last of his race." It is quite a romantic piece. full of exciting incidents, and interspersed with many pleasing and popular airs of the Green Isle.

OPERA HOUSE.—The sensational drama of the "Workmen of San Francisco" has been the ruling feature, and bids fair to maintain its position for some time yet.

WILSON'S MASTODON!—The "Champion" circus has arrived, and will give grand arenic displays on the lot adjoining the International Hotel. Horses, monkeys and ponies are severally introduced, and the public is assured of seeing plenty of fun and amusement. Every gymnast should make it a point of attending, as the company embraces some experts in that line whose skill, attained by many years constant practice, is as surprising as it is edifying. An afternoon performance on Saturday.

SAVING TO HOUSEKEEPERS.—A novel invention, the Petroleum Stove, is among the latest labor saving and money-making articles introduced here. Cooking, washing and ironing can be done quicker, easier, better and much cheaper by the use of this stove than by any other means. An inspection of this invaluable desiradum is invited at Bullard & Battles, 316 Montgomery street.

Wenn Euer schwacher Magen
Keinen Bissen kann vertragen,
Dann Rosenbaum's Bitter's trinkt,
Alsbald Euch die Besserung winkt.

N. B. Jacob's & Co., Agenten,
No. 423 Front Straße.

☞ Wir machen das Publikum und besonders die Kaufleute vom Lande auf die Anzeige der Herren Feldmann & Co., Importeure und Händler von Holz- und Weidenwaaren, Nos. 211 & 213 Californiastraße, ganz besonders aufmerksam.

☞ Familien und Alle, welche einen wirklich guten Kochofen haben wollen, machen wir auf die Anzeige des Herrn Bohn, Dupont Straße, zwischen Broadway und Vallejo, aufmerksam, welcher der alleinige Agent ist für Californien für die berühmten „Model Cooking Stove's." Dieser Kochofen besitzt den großen Vorzug vor allen andern, daß er nur mit der Hälfte soviel Brennmaterial als alle anderen zweimal so effectvoll ist. Er hat große Behälter für heißes Wasser, u. s. w., und vereinigt überhaupt Oekonomie mit Eleganz in einem hohen Grade. Herr Bohn, Blechschmied, No. 1218 Dupont Straße, zwischen Vallejo und Broadway, ist der alleinige Agent der „Model Cooking Stove's" in Californien.

☞ Wir machen Kaufleute vom Lande auf die Anzeige der Herren Bountree & McMullin, Großhändler in Materialien, in einer anderen Spalte d. Bl. aufmerksam.

☞ Herr Geo. W. Dam, 420 Montgomery Straße, bietet mehrere der schönsten und rentabelsten Häuser und Grundstücke zum Verkaufe an. Näheres besagt die Anzeige in einer anderen Spalte.

☞ Wer ganz feine Taschenmesser, Scheeren, Schreibmaterialien, u. s. w., alles von der besten Qualität und zum billigen Preise kaufen will, der gehe zu D. E. Appleton & Co., No. 508 Montgomery Straße.

☞ Trinkt Dr. Hostetter's Magenbitters. Es ist das beste Mittel gegen Unverdaulichkeit.

☞ Herr E. Goldsmith, No. 318 Kearny straße, zwischen Pine und Bush, offerirt sein wohlassortirtes Lager von Weiß Waaren, Spitzen, Bänder, Stickereien, Knöpfe u. s. w. zu wirklich billigen Preisen.

☞ Das immense Waarenlager der Herren Newman Bros., Importeure u. Händler von Holz- und Weidenwaaren, Nos. 406 und 408 Batterystraße, ist wirklich der Mühe werth, im Augenschein zu nehmen. Die Firma hat ihre Einkäuie in Europa und den Staaten selbst besorgt und ist deshalb im Stande billig zu verkaufen.

☞ Die modernsten und feinsten Anzüge in San Francisco verfertigt Herr Tammeyer, 325 Bushstraße, zwischen Kearny und Montgomery.

Wer eine Woche lang den Staub in San Francisco eingeathmet, der sehnt sich wahl einen Tag die frische, reine Landluft zu genießen. Herr Karl Schwarz hat den Rail Road Park, nahe der Eisenbahn Landung in Oakland, übernommen und denselben für „Pic Nics" ꝛc. auf's Beste einrichten lassen. Jeden Sonntag ist dort großes Conzert. Die Ferry Boote gehen täglich von Ecke Davis und Pacific und von nahe dem Anfange der Marketstraße ab, wann ersieht man aus der Anzeige in einer anderen Spalte dieses Blattes.

Die Herren Robert Liddle u. Co. Importers und Händler in Gewehren, Jagdgeräthschaften u. s. w., sind nach dem geräumigen Store, No. 538 Washingtonstraße umgezogen.

Wir machen die Damen, die im südlichen Theile der Stadt wohnen, darauf aufmerksam, daß Mrs. Tischler, No. 39 Secondstreet, das feinste Unterzeug für Damen und Kinder verfertigt und sehr billig verkauft.

WARD'S
PERFECT FITTING
SHIRTS.

THESE SHIRTS HAVE BEEN CELEBRATED for quality, workmanship, and perfect fit for the last ten years, in the Eastern States and are too well known to need any comment. Try and you will be satisfied with price, etc.

For Sale Wholesale and Retail, at

S. W. H. Ward & Son,
ODD FELLOWS' HALL,
NO. 323 MONTGOMERY STREET,
387 Broadway, N. Y. fe3

DR. HOSTETTER'S
STOMACH BITTERS!

The operation of this palatable remedy upon the stomach, liver and excretory organs is singularly soothing and conservative. It regulates, recruits and purifies them. Dyspepsia in all its forms yields to its control and invigorating properties.

Invigorate the System.

Vigorous digestion and pure bile produce nutritious blood, and nutritious blood a healthy frame. Does the victim of a dyspeptic stomach and a disordered liver desire to know how the digestion may be improved, the bile and other fluids of the body purified?

Dr. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters.

Will accomplish this desirable revolution in the system, regulating the secretions and excretions, giving tone to the animal juices which dissolve the food, strengthen every relaxed nerve, muscle and fibre, and brings the whole machinery of vitality into vigorous and healthy play.

Strengthen the System,

The best means of imparting vigor to the broken-down frame and shattered constitution, which has yet been invented or discovered, is proffered to the feeble of both sexes and all ages in

Dr. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters.

Debility from whatever cause arising, may be cured; strength, in whatever manner it may have been wasted may be restored by the use of this powerful and healthful invigorant. For indigestion and all its painful effect, bodily and mental, they are a positive specific.

A Word to the Aged.

In the decline of life the loss of vital force consequent upon physical decay can only be safely supplied by some vivifying preparation which recruits the strength and spirits without entailing the exhaustion which is always the final effect of ordinary stimulants. We tender to the aged

Dr. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters,

As an invigorant and restorative, immediate in its beneficial action and permanent in its effects. It tones the stomach, improves the appetite, and acts like a charm upon the spirits.

For Females.

Thousands of females resort to it as a remedy for hysteria, fluttering of the heart, nervous headache, vertigo, general debility, and all the peculiar disturbances and derangement to which, as a sex, they are subject. It cheers and enlightens the depressed mental powers, as well as strengthens the body, and its use is never followed by any reaction.

☞ Beware of Counterfeits. Purchase only of reliable dealers. Sold everywhere.

HOSTETTER, SMITH & DEAN,
AGENTS,
301 and 303 Battery Street, Corner of Clay.
jo23 SAN FRANCISCO.

THE
Singer Sewing Machines,
Secured by 17 Distinct Patents,
THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.,
139 MONTGOMERY STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO.

THE SINGER "LETTER A TRANSVERSE SHUTTLE" Family Sewing Machine, with all the new improvements, is the best and cheapest, and most beautiful of all Sewing Machines.

☞ This Machine will sew anything from the stitching of a tuck in tarleton, to the making of an overcoat.

☞ There is no machine known which can do so many kinds of work as the LETTER A MACHINE. Let it be tested with the finest thread (say No. 200 cotton) and with the coarsest thread and with all intermediate kinds, and also with both fine and coarse flax thread, upon light, medium and heavy fabrics, and then apply the same tests to other machines, and the greater capacity of the SINGER MACHINE will soon be discovered.

☞ No other Family Sewing Machine has such perfect and improved appliances for Hemming, Binding, Felling, Tucking, Gathering, Guaging, Braiding, Embroidery, Cording, Quilting, etc.

☞ The LETTER A SEWING MACHINE will gather ruffling while stitching it upon a band, in one operation and much more perfectly than other machines.

☞ Stitches! Stitches! ☜

The Letter A Machine makes the INTERLOCKED STITCH, which is the best known, and which alone is recognized by Tailors or Manufacturers of Wearing Apparel of every kind, because of its great STRENGTH, ELASTICITY, DURABILITY, and above all, its ECONOMY, it requiring only about one-third the amount of thread consumed by Machines making the very extravagant and clumsy knitting or double lock stitch, which has been so widely puffed of late, but which in truth is a farce upon the economy of Sewing Machines.

Any person, even of the most ordinary capacity, can see at a glance how to use the Letter A Machine. The mechanism is entirely within view, thus relieving the operator of the harassing perplexities and annoyances so common with machines constructed otherwise. Plain printed instructions accompany each Machine, from which purchasers can easily learn to operate successfully.

Among the great variety of cabinet cases in which the Letter A Machine can be had, the latest and most useful is what is known as the

☞ Folding Top Case. ☜

Which is made exclusively for the Singer Machines, and embodies three very important things. First, Protection to the Machine when not in use. Second—It makes a fine table when it is in use for the work to rest upon. Third—The whole case enclosing its treasure of mechanism, is not only ornamental, but useful in the highest degree.

The Singer Standard or Manufacturing Machine.

For Boot and Shoe-making, Tailoring, Stay-making, Cap making, Army Clothing, Harness-making, Carriage Trimming, etc. This is the only machine that has ever been successfully introduced for manufacturing purposes.

It is certain in action at all rates of speed, simple in structure, of great strength and durability, of great rapidity of operation, and will do more work with less labor than any other Manufacturing Machine claiming public attention. It does its work well at rapid as well as at slow rates of speed. It will last longer than any other machine in the market in the finest possible working order, seldom if ever requiring to be repaired. That it will earn more money than any other machine is a fact being generally understood by the public. No Tailor or Manufacturer of Clothing can work to advantage without this Machine.

All persons requiring information about

Sewing Machines, their Sizes, Prices, Working Capacities, and the Best Method of Purchasing,

Can obtain it by sending for a copy of the Singer Manufacturing Companies

ILLUSTRATED PAMPHLET,

Which is entirely devoted to the subject. It will be sent gratis, with specimens of work.

Local Agents Wanted in Every Town.

WILLIAM BRODERICK,
e30 3m General Agent for the Singer Manufacturing Co.

Cotton Sewing Twine
OF ASSORTED SIZES—FOR SALE AT NEWMAN BROTHERS',
jy7 Nos. 406 and 408 Battery Street.

DAY & MARTIN'S BLACKING.
DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTORY IN London, for sale at
NEWMAN BROTHERS',
Nos. 406 and 408 Battery Street.
jy7 Between Clay and Merchant.

THE FIFTH
INDUSTRIAL FAIR,
OF THE
Mechanics' Institute,
OF SAN FRANCISCO
TO BE HELD IN AUGUST, 1865.

THE MECHANICS' INSTITUTE, HAVING determined to hold their Fifth Industrial Fair during the coming season, the Executive Committee would respectfully invite all persons desirous of exhibiting Machines, Manufactures, Agricultural Implements, Horticultural Products, Minerals, Ores and Works of Art, to make application immediately, in order that the proper space may be allotted them.

The Exhibition will be opened to the public on THURSDAY, the Tenth day of August, at 10 o'clock A. M,

The Pavilion will be open for the reception of goods from the 15th of July to the 2d of August. Fruits, Flowers, Agricultural and Horticultural productions will be received until the day of opening.

The several transportation companies, as on former occasions, have, with commendable liberality, consented to transport articles intended exclusively for exhibition, free of charge, and Messrs. Wells, Fargo & Co., in like manner, will take charge of them.

All articles forwarded should be labeled, "For the Industrial Fair," San Francisco.

All communications to be addressed to C. S. HIGGINS, Corresponding Secretary.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

CHARLES M. PLUM, Chairman.

Josiah Moulton,	D A Macdonald,
James R Deane,	C S Higgins,
A A Snyder,	David Dwyer,
W W Hanscom,	H K Cummings,
Edward Duncan,	J W Reay.

my 26 P B DEXTER, Secretary.

Italian Opera Season,
....AT....
MAGUIRE'S ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
GRAND OPERATIC COMBINATION!

☞ The Manager takes pleasure in announcing that he has effected a combination of the principal Operatic Artists now in California, which will enable him to present in rapid succession a series of Grand Operas in a style never before attempted in any city in the United States, nor surpassed in the principal cities of Europe.

WITH THE FOLLOWING GREAT ARTISTS:

SIGNORINA OLIVIA SCONCIA,
Prima Dona Soprano;
MISS ADELAIDE PHILLIPS,
Prima Dona Contralto;
SIGNOR GIOVANNI SBRIGLIA,
Primo Tenore;
SIGNOR DOMO ORLANDINI,
Primo Baritono;
SIG. F. MORELLI,
Baritone.
SIGNOR FOSSATI,
Primo Basso Profundo.
SIG N. BARILLI,
Basso.
FULL GRAND CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA,
Conducted by Mr. A. Reiff, Jr.

OAKLAND FERRY.
THE SAN FRANCISCO AND OAKLAND RAILROAD AND FERRY LINE.
FROM CORNER PACIFIC AND DAVIS STREETS.

HOURS OF DEPARTURE:

San Antonio.	Oakland.	Oaklank Point	San Francisco.
5 40 A. M.	5.50 A. M.	6.00 A. M.	7.00 A. M.
7.50 A. M.	8.00 A. M.	8.10 A. M.	9.00 A. M.
9.50 A. M.	10.00 A. M.	10.10 A. M.	11.00 A. M.
11.50 A. M.	12.00 A. M.	12.10 P. M.	1.00 P. M.
1.50 P. M.	2.00 P. M.	2.10 P. M.	3.00 P. M.
3.50 P. M.	4.00 P. M.	4.10 P. M.	4.45 P. M.
5.35 P. M.	5.45 P. M.	5.55 P. M.	6.45 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave San Francisco at 7.45, 9.15, 10.30, 11.45, A. M. 1.30, 3.00, 4.00, 5.15, and 6.30 P. M. Leave San Antonio and Oakland, 6 50, 7 50, 9 15, 10 30, 11 45 A. M.; 1 30, 3 00, 4 00, and 5.15 P. M. A fine enclosed Picnic Ground near the Steamer Landing for pleasure parties, with plenty of good water, dancing floor, benches, tables, swings, and everything in good order. A man always in attendance to take care of the grounds.

An EXTRA TRIP will be run on Saturday Evenings, leaving San Antonio at 6 45 P. M., Oakland at 6 55 P. M., and San Francisco at 11 30 P. M.

Fare Each Way.....25 Cents.

☞ For the accommodation of Freight a Special Train will leave San Antonio at 7.00 and 9.00 A. M., and 1.00 and 5.00 P. M.; from Oakland at 7.15 and 9.15 A. M., and 1.15 and 5.15 P. M.; and from San Francisco at 7.00, 9.00 and 11.00 A. M., 1.00 and 3.00 P.M. No freight will be taken after 3 o'clock on this route.

☞ No Freight or Animals will be taken on Passenger Trains.

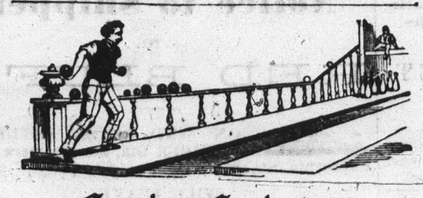
From near the Foot of Market Street on the Creek Route, Daily.

San Antonio.	Oakland.	San Francisco.
7.00 A. M.	7.30 A. M.	9.00 A. M.
11.00 A. M.	11.30 A. M	1.15 P. M.
3.15 P. M.	3.30 P. M.	5.00 P M.

☞ The rates of freight and passage the same on both routes.

A safe and convenient Wharf and Carriage way at each landing, free of charge.

The Steamer SAN ANTONIO TO LET, for Excursions.
jy21 C. W. STEVENS, Superintendent.



Eureka Exchange
und
BOWLING SALOON,
In L. Götze's Building, Pine Straße,
Maguire's Academy of Music gegenüber,
jn30-1m Die Eigenthümer.

POCKET GOODS.

POCKET CUTLERY,
POCKET SCISSORS,
POCKET IVORY TABLETS.
POCKET CORKSCREWS,
POCKET MEMORANDUMS,
POCKET MONEY PURSES,
POCKET WALLETS, (for Papers.)
POCKET ALBUMS
POCKET TAPE-LINES.
POCKET COMPASSES,
POCKET TOOTH-BRUSHES,
POCKET HAIR-BRUSHES,
POCKET MIRRORS,
POCKET HORN COMBS,
POCKET RUBBER COMBS,
POCKET RUBBER PENCILS,
POCKET PEN AND PENCIL,
POCKET INKSTANDS,
POCKET LEDGERS,
POCKET (FOOT) RULES.

D. E. APPLETON & CO.,
NO. 508 MONTGOMERY STREET,
East Side, between Commercial and Sacramento.
SAN FRANCISCO, jy14

☞ INDIVIDUAL LIABILITY ☜
OCCIDENTAL INSURANCE CO
Office, Southwest Cor. of Montgomery and California Sts.,
CAPITAL STOCK, - - - $300,000
ALL LOSSES PAID IN UNITED STATES GOLD COIN.

R. N. VAN BRUNT, Secretary.
B. ROTHSCHILD, Actuary.
HENRY B. PLATT, President.
J. GREENEBAUM, Vice-President.

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Adams, Blinn & Co., Lumber Dealers;
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H. Greenberg, Real Estate;
S. Goldsmith, of Elfelt, Weil & Co.;
B. Hamburger, of B. Hamburger & Bro
Isaac Hecht, of Hecht Bros. & Co.;
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C Meyer, of C Meyer & Co;
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A W Macpherson, Lumber Dealer;
Wm. Menderson, of Wm. Menderson & Co;
H Neustadter, of Neustadter Bros;
J P Newmark, Merchant;
N P Perine, of N P P rine & Co;
Henry B Platt, President Occidental Insurance Company;
D L Phillips, of Dodge & Phillips;
Solomon Rich, of S. Rich & Bros.
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Michael Reese, Real Estate;
S. Goldsmith, of Elfelt, Weil & Co.;
John N. Risdon, of Coffee & Risdon,
John Sime & Co, Bankers;
Jacob Scholle, of Scholle Bros;
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J Seller, of Goldstein, Seller & Co
Levi Strauss & Co., Merchants;
Martin Sachs, of L. & M. Sachs;
A J Stevenson, Real Estate;
Wm. Steinhart, of W & I Steinhart;
J. Schreiber, of J & C Schreiber;
S Silverberg, Real Estate;
C H Sherman, of William K Vanderslice & Co;
A M Simpson, Lumber Dealer;
B Schweitzer, of Schweitzer, Stieg & Co;
S Sweet, Merchant;
S P Taylor, of S P Taylor & Co.
N Van Bergen, of John Van Bergen & Co;
Horace Webster, Real Estate
Isaac Wormser, of Wormser Bros
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PIANOS, Organs, Guitars, Violins, Strings, Accordeons, Sheet Music, Music Books, Etc., Etc.

Received the Gold Medal at Fair of Am. Institute, 1863.
Wholesale, No. 424 SANSOME ST. Retail, NO. 620 WASHINGTON ST.

James O. Rountree, Late of Rountree Bros. | Geo. O. McMullin, Late of Ver Plank & McMullin

ROUNTREE & McMULLIN,
Wholesale Dealers in
Groceries, Provisions,
ETC., ETC.
NO. 323 FRONT STREET,
Bet. Clay and Commercial, SAN FRANCISCO.
jy28-3m

Blue Wing Cigar Store
526 MONTGOMERY STREET,
Bet. Commercial and Clay.
LEAVY & BROTHER,
DEALERS IN
Fine Havana and Domestic Cigars,
MEERSCHAUM PIPES, ETC.

Meerschaum Pipes Repaired in the best style and at low prices.

☞ A Good Havana Cigar sold here at 12½ cents.
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The "Model" Cooking Stove,
Of the Barstow Stove Co., Providence, N. J.
UNSURPASSED IN ELEGANCE AND ECONOMY.
JOHN BOHN,
Sole Agent for California,
DEALER IN STOVES, COOKING UTENSILS,
&c., &c.,
DUPONT STREET,
Bet. Vallejo and Broadway. San Francisco.

I take pleasure in informing the public that I have again received a large invoice of these celebrated stoves, which can be inspected at my store. The attention of housekeepers is called to the fact that these stoves consume scarcely one half the amount of fuel used by others, thereby paying for themselves in a very short time.

All kinds of tinsmithing attended to. jy28–3m

NEWMAN BROTHERS,
Manufacturers of Brushes,
AND IMPORTERS OF
Wood and Willow Ware,
TWINE AND FEATHER DUSTERS
TUBS, PAILS, CHURNS, BASKETS, BLACKING, BROOMS, CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES,
And a general assortment of
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,
Nos. 406 and 408 BATTERY STREET,
jy7 Between Clay and Merchant.

Oils! Oils!
10,000 GALLONS PURE BOILED LINseed Oil;
6,000 Gallons No. 1 Lard Oil
10,000 Gallons Crystal Illuminating Kerosene
4,000 Gallons Pure Sperm Oil;
1,500 Gallons Neats Foot Oil;
500 Gallons Castor Oil;
3,000 Gallons Rape Seed Oil.

WHITE LEAD.
100 Tons, in wood and tin.

PAINTS.
50,000 Pounds, assorted colors, dry and in oil

GLASS.
5,000 Boxes Window Glass, assorted sizes;
300 Lights Rough Plate, 1 inch thick.

BRUSHES.
500 Dozen, assorted sizes.

Now landing and in store, and for sale in lots to suit, at very low rates, by
D. J. OLIVER,
Paints, Oils and Glass Depot,
316 and 318 Washington street, and
317 and 319 Oregon street. ju9 tf

ANDREW THOMAS,
Importer and Dealer in Best Brands of
French and Domestic Calf, Kip and Lining
SKINS,
Sole Leather,
BOOT-LEGS, GAITER AND SHOE-UPPERS,
FINDINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
NO. 738 MARKET STREET,
Bet. Kearny and Dupont. SAN FRANCISCO.

Crimping done at the shortest notice. Particular attention paid to orders. All goods delivered free to every part of the city. je16

City Marble Works,
NO. 673 MARKET STREET,
OPPOSITE GEARY,
JAMES F. SHARKEY,
PROPRIETOR.

Agent for the Sale of the Vermont Marble.

Has always on hand, and delivers when ordered Marble Mantles, with Grates complete; Cabinet Makers, Plumbers and Butcher's Slabs; Counters, Tiling and Tablets; Monuments and Headstones (with Hebrew inscriptions), and all descriptions of Cemetery Work, Etc., Etc.

Thankful for the generous patronage during the last two years in which I have been established in the marble business in this city, I am convinced I have given satisfaction to all my customers, I would now state that I am enabled, owing to better facilities, to sell Marble Goods at 20 per cent. less than any other responsible house in this city. Being a practical marble worker myself and having given the business my whole attention for years, I am satisfied that all work entrusted to me will be finished to the satisfaction of my patrons.
jy26-3m

Chebra Achim Rachmonim
מנין של ראש השנה and יום כפור
MINJAN FOR THE COMING HEBREW HOLYDAYS.

We, the undersigned Committee of Chebra Achim Rachmonim, are happy to inform our friends and the Hebrew Public in general, that we have succeeded in obtaining Platt's Lower Music Hall, for the purpose of holding Divine Service there during the coming holydays.

We also beg leave to inform all parties wishing to procure choice seats that as there is a great demand for them, they would do well to purchase tickets as soon as possible.

Platt's Hall is one of the most convenient and best ventilated halls in the city, and offers conveniencies for ladies not surpassed anywhere.

Particular attention paid to the convenience of ladies.

Tickets can be obtained from the Committee:
S. SCHOENBERG, 32 Clay street,
CHARLES GROSSLICHT, and
H. BERNSTEIN, 16 Second street,
And all members in general; also of
LOUIS EHRLICH, No. 130 Third street,
P. FUNKENSTEIN, 834 Dupont street,
N. LEVY, Eureka Saloon, Corner California and Montgomery streets. jy28

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THE FOLLOWING STEAMSHIP will be dispatched on the 18 of August 1865.
August 18, SACRAMENTO, Capt. E. S. Farnsworth
From Folsom street Wharf, at 11 o'clock A. M., punctually FOR PANAMA.

Passengers will be conveyed from Panama to Aspinwall by the Panama Railroad Company, and from Aspinwall to New York by the Atlantic and Pacific Steamship Company.

OLIVER ELDRIDGE, Agent P. M. S. Co.
oc28-1m Cor. Sacramento and Leidesdorff sts.